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State Librarian

THE SYREN'S SONG.

On the eve of the convening of the Chicago convention, the gold armies are shipping into line all their forces for a last and supreme effort to prevent the adoption of a straight silver platform. Their last reserve is called upon and flung into the charge. It is the syren's song that appeals to the cupidity as well as the fears of the impoverished people of the South. Here is what the President's organ, the New York Times, says in its yesterday's issue:

"Peace at home and abundant capital from abroad will within a reasonable time make the South as rich and prosperous as the North. Political tranquility is now well assured in the Southern States. Disturbances such as were common in many parts of the South in the seventies are rarely heard of now. Capital is provokingly slow to seek investment in the South although she has need of it, and she must get it from others. Yet any promising country inhabited by an industrious people can generally borrow all the capital it needs for the development of its resources.

"The raising of the silver standard at Chicago will beyond any shadow of doubt elect a Republican President. It will put the Federal power into the hands of the Republican Party for many years. Do the ardent advocates of free-silver coinage in the Southern States really long for the return of the days of Gov. Moses and his kind that they are doing so much to bring about? Do they really want to shut them up to slow starvation on their own insufficient financial resources? Under a Democratic President they would have no occasion to apprehend the return of the expert bagger domination. If the gold standard were definitely established, they would have no difficulty in borrowing all the money they need to extend and carry on their industries. These questions are vitally important for the South. They are to be decided at Chicago, so far as the Democratic Convention can decide them. The people of the South can't afford to have them decided wrong."

Fortunately, the efforts of the adminis ntionists in the South generally, and of the Bourbonites in North Carolina especially, have signally failed, and the representatives of the South at Chicago will be deaf to this song of the plutocratic syren.

So far as North Carolina is concerned, the temper of our Democrats is well indicated in the following extract from the Columbus News:

"And so Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary and Paramount M. W. Ransom (salary and expense allowance, $5,000 per annum) was in New York the other day urging his persuasive eloquence upon Mr. Whitney to induce him to remain in the United States and attend the Chicago convention for the purpose of defeating the very measures in that convention for which the North Carolina delegation will be a unit. We doubt not that he came home from Mexico at this time to do just such work as that for the Administration. The North Carolina Democracy could perhaps be more tolerant of such ingratitude if it did not look quite so clear that his financial views are held in strange for Presidential favors."

One of the chief duties of the North Carolina delegation at Chicago will be to elect a successor to our present National committeeman who shall faithfully reflect the sentiments of our patriotic people.

The Platform.

(Wilmington Messenger.)

Democrats, you have got your ticket and your platform, now go to work in great earnestness of purpose, and fight for victory. Clear your decks at once for action and throw to the breeze the flag of liberty and independence "now and forever, one and inseparable."

The ticket as a whole is excellent. The platform is explicit, direct, full, up-to-date, and significant of victory. It needs no analysis now. It can be easily understood by any ingenuous and plain mind. It was not made to deceive or perplex or to furnish any possible loop-holes for two constructions. It is strictly a Democratic platform in harmony with past declarations of principles and the traditions of the Democratic party. It is based on the Constitution of our country and is permeated with genuine Jeffersonian basic principles.

The thing to do now is to make the fight on the principles indicated, and with all concentration of will, all agreement of purpose, all devotion to North Carolina—God bless the dear old mother—to make an intense, active, untiring, resolute fight to win. Withhold not your hands, free men of North Carolina, but fight well to the end.

The Carolina Float.

One of the most unique features in the big parade of Confederate Veterans, in Richmond on July 2nd, will be the float which the North Carolinians will have in line. The Dispatch says the decorators, a few days ago, received a letter from Mr. Julian Carr, of Durham, stating what they wished, and when the Veterans from the Old North State arrive in Richmond, and see the specimen of the workmanship of the decorators, they will, no doubt, be more than pleased.

The float is twenty feet long by eight feet wide, and is draped in black. Upon it is a pyramid, made to imitate stone, nine feet high, and seven feet at the base. On one side of this are the words: "First at Bethel, Last at Appomatox," and on the opposite the following inscription: "North Carolina's roll of honor: 115,369 voters, 125,000 soldiers, 14,522 killed, 21,000 died." On the other sides are pictures of Lee and Davis. On the front and rear ends of the float will be a stack of arms and on each corner a cannon-ball. Over the pyramid is a canopy, and on this will be seated one of North Carolina's fairest daughters. She will occupy quite an airy seat, as she will be fourteen feet from the ground.

The float will be drawn by eight horses, each of which will be ridden by a negro as black as the ace of spades. Mr. Mitteldorfer has received instructions to procure the riders of this color, and he will do so.

Electors at Large.

Messrs. W. C. Douglas, of Moore, and Lee Craig, of Asheville, were early Friday morning elected by the State convention, Electors at large for the State. This is a fine selection. W. C. Douglas is one of the best speakers in the State, and a gallant gentleman.

The Moore County Democratic Convention endorsed J. C. Black for Congress from this the Third Congressional District.

A GREAT CONVENTION!

WATSON AND MASON.

Delegates Say That It Was the Greatest Convention Ever Held in North Carolina.

E. J. Hale, Delegate-at-Large.

Raleigh Correspondent Wilmington Messenger.)

"It is a grand body of representative men" was the comment of all who looked in the faces of the array of delegates who filled the Academy of Music at noon. It was the first session of a convention ever held in the Academy. Every seat was occupied and the gallery was filled. The delegates were seated by districts and by counties. The delegation of Johnston was made conspicuous by its big silken banner as the "banner Democratic county." There were loud cheers for this banner with its motto "Take it from Us Who Can."

At 12:20 o'clock State Chairman J. H. Pou called the convention to order, and said that while the hall was not large enough to accommodate all the delegates on the lower floor, yet it was the largest which could be secured.

The roll of districts was called and names of committeemen were sent up. By a unanimous vote the committee on credentials was dispensed with. The committeemen who were then chosen by the districts were: On platform and resolutions—L. L. Smith, J. E. Green, E. J. Hale, W. F. Green, W. W. King, J. T. LeGrand, Thos. B. Bailey, J. R. Lewellen, J. D. Murphy. On organization—J. J. Laughinghouse, Fred Phillips, J. D. Kerr, H. E. Norris, S. H. Webb, L. D. Robinson, J. L. Scales, B. F. Dixon, A. E. Posey.

The report of the committee on permanent organization nominated Clement Manly, of Winston, as permanent chairman. He was escorted to the platform by Paul B. Means and Fred Phillips and was gracefully introduced by Mr. Klutz.

Mr. Manly said he recognized this as a compliment to the Young Democracy of North Carolina. He declared he had never seen such a convention and never been paid such a compliment as this. His speech was most enthusiastically received. He declared that white supremacy would be maintained in North Carolina.

A motion to go into the nomination of Governor was then adopted.

Frank D. Winston, of Bertie, placed in nomination Cyrus B. Watson amid great applause and took occasion to say he had not introduced, worked for or voted for the bill to repeal the charter of the Farmers' Alliance.

Henry L. Cook, of Cumberland, placed in nomination James C. MacRae.

Roll call had begun and Alamance had voted for Watson when Jacob Long, of Alamance, created a profound sensation by springing to his feet and placing Walter Clark's name before the convention. As soon as that name was heard many delegates rose, and there was a regular stampede, with bursts of cheers and tossing of hats. Long couldn't be heard.

It was five minutes before quiet was restored. As soon as this was done Theodore Klutz placed Lee S. Overman in nomination. Overman's name was well cheered. A score of speeches were made seconding various nominations.

At 7:30 o'clock the convention took recess and it was 9 o'clock when it reassembled. Judge R. T. Bennett said he had a message from Walter Clark; the latter's salary was his only income; that Clark had commissioned him to decide whether he should retain his place on the bench; that he was not able to canvass without means and not willing to accept any man's money; that the question of propriety is involved in this case. Clark has a mysterious influence in North Carolina, an influence coming from a powerful and sympathetic mind.

At 9:40 balloting was ordered.

WATSON FOR GOVERNOR.

The result of the first ballot for Governor was: Watson 592, MacRae, 123, Clark 173, Overman 7, Mecklenburg gave 26 to Clark. New Hanover gave Watson 5, MacRae to Clark 4, Overman 2. Wake gave MacRae 25. Robeson gave Clark 15. Before the vote was announced Henry L. Cook, of Cumberland, and Jacob S. Long moved to make the nomination unanimous. Mecklenburg, through W. C. Dowd, declared for Watson. There were great cheers for Watson, and he took the platform after his nomination had been made unanimous.

There was tremendous outburst of applause and most delegates rose when Watson began. He said he was deeply stirred by his nomination. In his wildest dreams he had never hoped for such honor. He knew this nomination imposed the gravest duties upon him. He called on the Democrats to stand beside him, as he needed the heartiest support of all of them. He wanted to say to all friends of good government that he represented them and their interests.

MASON FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

For Lieutenant Governor Thomas W. Mason and J. Frank Ray were placed in nomination. Ray's name was withdrawn and Mason was nominated by acclamation. He made an admirable speech of acceptance.

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

For Secretary of State Charles M. Cooke was nominated by acclamation.

For treasurer, S. A. Ashe, C. B. Aycock, Ashley Horne and Marmaduke Hawkins, were placed in nomination.

The first ballot was without result.

The second ballot resulted: Ashe 423, Aycock 277, Horne 173, Hawkins 34.

Hawkins' name was withdrawn after the second ballot, and Horne's name after the third ballot, Aycock was nominated. Capt. Ashe withdrew his own name, and moved to make Aycock's nomination unanimous.

For Auditor, Robert M. Furman was re-nominated by acclamation, and in the same manner Frank J. Osborne was renominated for Attorney General.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction, John C. Scarborough was renominated.

For Associate Justice, A. C. Avery was re-nominated by acclamation.

For the other Associate Justice, E. T. Boykin, George H. Brown, and H. G. Connor were placed in nomination. Brown led largely, receiving 425 votes on first ballot. Connor's name was withdrawn on the third ballot and Brown was nominated.

A resolution endorsing Walter Clark for Vice President, and instructing delegates at Chicago to vote for him was adopted by a rising vote.

Following are elected delegates to Chicago: First district B. B. Winborne, C. F. Warren; alternates, R. J. Herrick, F. G. James. Third, J. H. Currie, P. M. Pearsall; alternates, J. S. Cooper, R. D. Grantham. Sixth, W. C. Dowd, J. A. Brown; alternates, Cameron Morrison, T. J. Armstrong. Seventh, T. F. Klutz, W. D. Turner; alternates, J. R. Blair, S. M. Finger. Eighth, B. F. Dixon, E. B. Jones; alternates, James W. Wilson, Jr., J. P. Matheson.

RALEIGH, June 26.—4:15 A. M.—The delegates at large to Chicago are John R. Webster, Thomas J. Jarvis, E. J. Hale, A. M. Waddell; alternates, R. B. Peebles, W. T. Crawford, Lee S. Overman, B. R. Lacy.

"The finest body of men ever assembled together," "the greatest convention ever held," and "splendid nominees," are the universal expressions of the returning Cumberland delegates.

Let us all of Cumberland pull together and give our old time majority to the nominees of the party of good government.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger of Saturday, says:

It was 4:30 o'clock this morning when the Democratic State convention ended a memorable session. It was a big, noisy, good-natured and earnest body, with much young blood in it. Its last work was the election of John R. Webster, Thomas J. Jarvis, E. J. Hale, and A. M. Waddell delegates to Chicago, and the nomination of Locke Craige and W. C. Douglas as electors at large.

The Republicans and Populists are already finding fault with the State ticket nominated. This is, of course, natural. It is no secret that the Populists wanted two Democratic conventions. Had this step been taken the Populists would have instantly called a convention, nominated Guthrie for Governor and put a lot of Democratic names on the ticket, and would then have raised the cry: "Now let's see if you are really what you say you are?" They proposed to break up the Democratic party. But they are foiled.

It was decided to reduce the number of the central committee to nine, which was the original number. This committee had gradually increased to twenty, and was too unwieldly. It is not yet chosen. The State committee is to meet at Chairman Pou's call. It was intimated a day or two ago that ex-Senator Jarvis might be made permanent chairman, but it is now known that this will not be the case.

The following compose the new State Executive committee:

First District—W. G. Lamb, William ston; W. B. Rodman, Washington; J. J. Laughinghouse, Greenville; L. W. McMullen, Hertford.

Second District—J. W. Grainger, Kinston; J. D. Winston, Windsor; H. C. Bourne, Tarboro; W. A. Dunn, Scotland Neck.

Third District—H. L. Stephens, Warsaw; J. M. Davis, Linden; H. L. Cook, Fayetteville; W. D. McIver, Newbern.

Fourth District—E. C. Beddingfield, Milbrook; G. S. Bradshaw, Asheboro; H. A. London, Pittsboro; F. S. Spruill, Louisburg.

Fifth District—A. E. Walters, Reidsville; Samuel Gattis, Hillsboro; B. F. Graves, Yanceyville; J. D. Glenn, Greensboro.

Sixth District—Heriot Clarkson, Charlotte; G. B. Paterson, Maxton; W. H. Bernard, Wilmington; J. A. Brown, Chadbourn.

Seventh District—P. B. Means, Concord; S. J. Pemberton, Albemarle; A. D. Watts, Statesville; M. H. Pinnix, Lexington.

Eighth District—R. N. Hackett, Wilkesboro; W. C. Newland, Lenoir; R. L. Durham, Dallas; J. R. Lewellyn, Dobson.

Ninth District—W. T. Lee, Waynesville; George A. Jones, Franklin; G. Gallert, Rutherfordton; D. M. Luther, Asheville.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

At 5:30 o'clock pending a vote, Walter H. Neal brought news from the committee on platform that it would be ready to report in a couple of minutes, and sure enough the committee came in. The chair at once recognized E. J. Hale, its chairman, who submitted the report, saying the delay was owing to the failure to get a stenographer promptly; that the Democratic party differed from the Republicans because in that it had no cut and dried platform to be made in ten minutes. It was then read and is as follows:

Whereas, The Democratic party had its birth in Jefferson's great contest against the centralization of the powers of the Federal Government, and in behalf of the strict construction of the Federal Constitution embodied in the Tenth amendment thereto, in which all powers not delegated to it were expressly reserved to the States respectively, or to the people; and

Whereas, The Republican party has ever been a party of centralization.

Resolved, That we appeal to the people to observe this fundamental difference between the Democratic party and its traditional enemy in respect to the powers of the central Government; that the Constitution recognizes gold and silver as the primary or redemption money of these States, and, in the words of the Democratic platform, "we believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss."

We favor, independently of other nations, the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold without discrimination against either, at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, and we condemn the system which in time of peace, with millions of silver bullion lying in the treasury, has forced the Government within two years to issue nearly $212,000,000 in bonds. We condemn the action of the secretary of the treasury in following the Republican precedent of paying the obligations of the Government in gold, which were specifically made payable in coin.

We hereby instruct our delegates to the National convention both as to platform and candidates, to advocate and vote as a unit, unflinchingly at all hazzard for the restoration of silver and otherwise in obedience to the letter and the spirit of the principles herein enunciated. We further instruct our delegates, State and district, to use all their efforts to abrogate the two-thirds rule, if necessary to secure the nomination of a candidate in complete, in hearty and in known accord with the principles herein enunciated by us.

We warn the people against the threatened combined evils of the gold standard and the McKinley tariff. These two monsters go hand in hand in their mission of destruction, drawing the very sustenance from the body of the people, and concentrating all wealth and power in the hands of the few.

We denounce the McKinley tariff and all other forms of a protective tariff legislation and favor a constitutional tariff for revenue only.

We favor the repeal of the unconstitutional tax of ten per cent. on the State banks of issue.

We declare ourselves in favor of a graduated income tax in order that wealth may bear its due proportion of the burden of supporting the Government, and we favor an immediate amendment of the constitution of the United States, authorizing its levy and collection in express terms, leaving nothing for judicial construction.

We are unalterably opposed to all legislation by which monopolies and trusts are created and fostered. We insist upon the faithful execution of the existing laws against the same and upon such further legislation as may be necessary for their suppression.

The part of the platform relative to State offices is as follows:

We point with pride to the economic and stainless administration of the State Government whenever Democracy has been in power.

We favor the enactment of such an election law as will secure the purity of the ballot.

"We favor the continuance of the system of education established by the Democratic party and pledge ourselves to its increased efficiency as the condition of the people and public revenues may justify.

We favor the prompt, just and impartial administration of the criminal law of the State and we point with pride to the fact that a Democratic Legislature first enacted a law against lynching and that the faithful execution of the same has virtually suppressed that crime.

We cordially invite all men, regardless of former political associations, to unite with us in a fight to the finish for free silver, for lower taxes, for higher prices for agricultural products and labor, for the economical administration of the Government and for the freedom and individual sovereignty of the American citizen.

We declare our belief that the peace, prosperity and happiness of the people of North Carolina depend on the defeat of the Republican State ticket in the coming election.

MEANS'S SUBSTITUTE—CLEVELAND HISSED.

Paul Means offered a substitute for the financial plank and spoke in support of it. In the course of his remarks he used the words: "Sentiments uttered by my ideal man of this world, the President of the United States." As the words were uttered there was a storm of hisses prolonged and loud, lasting a minute, then Means said he deplored the fact that any convention would hiss the name of a President of the United States, be he Democrat or Republican; but the kisses kept up. It was a dramatic scene. Means' substitute was read. It was as follows:

"That we favor the gold dollar as the standard by which all dollars of our Government should be measured, and such a safe system of bimetallism as will maintain at all times the equal power of every dollar coined or issued by the United States in the markets, in the payment of debts and in purchasing capacity."

The roll was called on the substitute. The vote cast was 907—ayes, 31½; noes, 873½. Mecklenburg was loudly cheered when its vote was called—"26 no." Wake's "25 noes" were also applauded.

Then Mr. Means said he gladly took up the party cry and he moved to make the adoption of the platform unanimous. This was greeted by cheers and then by a rising vote, and then amid great cheering the platform was adopted.

The Vote by Counties.

There are 912 delegates in the Democratic State Convention in Raleigh to-day. Under the plan of organization there is one delegate for each one hundred and fifty voters.

The Raleigh News and Observer says:

The Democratic plan is to have as large representation as possible so that the convention will be representative of the thought of the whole party. In the Democratic organization the people always have the power, and the large number of delegates makes it impossible for a few men to control the actions of a convention. In the late Republican State convention there were only 240 delegates—or only twice as many as there are members of the State House of Representatives.

The 912 delegates, representing ninety-six counties, as follows, according to the following table furnished by Mr. Wiley Rush, secretary of the State Democratic Executive Committee:

Alamance, 12 votes; Alexander, 4; Alleghany, 6; Anson, 10; Ashe, 9; Beaufort, 13; Bertie, 11; Bladen, 9; Brunswick, 5; Buncombe, 24; Burke, 9; Cabarrus, 10; Caldwell, 8; Camden, 3; Carteret, 8; Caswell, 6; Catawba, 12; Chatham, 11; Cherokee, 5; Chowan, 5; Clay, 3; Cleveland, 12; Columbus, 11; Craven, 10; Cumberland, 16; Currituck, 5; Dare, 2; Davidson, 13; Davie, 5; Duplin, 10; Durham, 10; Edgecombe, 12; Forsyth, 19; Franklin, 12; Gaston, 11; Gates, 6; Graham, 2; Granville, 11; Greene, 7; Guilford, 19; Halifax, 22; Harnett, 8; Haywood, 10; Henderson, 6; Hertford, 6; Hyde, 6; Iredell, 15; Jackson, 6. Johnston, 21; Jones, 4; Lenoir, 10; Lincoln, 7; Macon, 6; Madison, 8; Martin, 10; McDowell, 7; Mecklenburg, 26; Mitchell, 5; Montgomery, 7; Moore, 11; Nash, 9; New Hanover, 16; Northampton, 12; Onslow, 8; Orange, 7; Pamlico, 3; Pasquotank, 6; Pender, 7; Perquimans, 3; Person, 8; Pitt, 14; Polk, 3; Randolph, 14; Richmond, 12; Robeson, 15; Rockingham, 13; Rowan, 16; Rutherford, 12; Sampson, 9; Stanly, 7; Stokes, 8; Surry, 13; Swain, 4; Transylvania, 3; Tyrrell, 2; Union, 12; Vance, 6; Wake, 25; Warren, 5; Washington, 4; Watauga, 6; Wayne, 15; Wilkes, 12; Wilson, 14; Yadkin 7; Yancey, 6; total vote, 912.

A Striking Contrast.

Bishop Potter, in a recent sermon said:

The growth of wealth and of luxury, wicked, wasteful and wanton, as before God I declare that luxury to be, has been matched step by step by a deepening and deadening poverty which has left whole neighborhoods of people practically without hope and without aspiration. At such a time, for the church of God to sit still and be content with theories of its duty outlawed by time and long ago demonstrated to be grotesquely inadequate to the demands of a living situation, this is to deserve the scorn of men and the curse of God! Take my word for it, men and brethren, unless you and I and all those who have any gift or stewardship of talents or means, of whatever sort, are willing to get up out of our sloth and ease and selfish dilettanteism of service, and get down among the people who are battling amid their poverty and ignorance—young girls for their chastity, young men for their better ideal of righteousness, old and young alike for one clear ray of the immortal courage and the immortal hope—then verily the church in its stately splendor, its apostolic orders, its venerable ritual, its decorous and dignified conventions, is revealed as simply a monstrous and insolvent impertinence!

The bishop in these graphic sentences calls attention to a phase of our social conditions which should be thoughtfully and prayerfully studied by every Christian and every patriot. If some continue to prosper at the expense and loss of the masses, who are made to suffer thereby, the future of our country is not as bright as it should be and the statesmen of the future will have greater problems to contend with than those which vex us now. It is time for the church to wake up.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Boies Says Too Late for a Straddle.

Mr. James Creelman, a goldbug, writing to the New York World, from Waterloo, Iowa., under date of June 23d, says:

Horace Boies has just returned from his great farm, where, since he came from Chicago, he has been treading in red clover and the white clover and surveying the fat, smiling country stretching out on all sides around the old house where he dreamed himself out of sound Democracy into the free-silver heresy. He is full of faith and fight. From every State in the Union come assurances that he will receive the Democratic nomination for President.

To one who has looked upon that whirling sea of colored pampas plumes swimming before the eye at St. Louis in the thunderous convention where McKinleyism was glorified and Quay's almost criminal record was endorsed, the words of this extraordinary old man sound strange and inexplicable. He insists that even without the help of Eastern Democrats the West and South will triumphantly sweep the country on a free-silver platform.

And he says this in spite of Mr. Whitney's solemn warning to the Democratic party. There is so much of goodness in his face, so much of wisdom and moderation in his history, and he has been such a stanch, lucid and responsible Democrat that the party leaders in the East have been looking upon him as a possible means for effecting a compromise with the fanatic wing of the silver faction. There is nothing of the demagogue about him. He is sincerity itself. After my talk with him this morning I am convinced that the free silver and gold-standard Democrats will find no middle ground at Chicago, and that the result of the impending convention must be an absolute, unqualified verdict for one side or the other.

NO COMPROMISE POSSIBLE.

"It is too late," said Mr. Boies, "too late for any compromise on the money question in the Democratic party. Four years ago it was in the power of President Cleveland to have modified the programme of the silver men, for then the public mind was in a much less settled condition respecting the monetary standard than it is to-day, and men had not formed or expressed such definite opinions nor taken such a definite stand. So that at that time almost any reasonable plan which looked to the ultimate re-establishment of bimetalism would have secured the support of the silver men.

"But the Administration, in the very face of the Constitution, took such a decided stand against the remonetization of silver that the convictions of all silver men were fixed, and all thought of compromise was dropped. I have always been in favor of the restoration of silver as redemption money. There never was a time in my life when I did not believe in it. For a long time I tried to find a way by which it could be brought about without disrupting my party, and in the search I expressed many views that seem to differ when they are laid side by side. By degrees, yes, by degrees, I have been driven to the unqualified opinion that there is no other way of restoring silver to its constitutional status than by an unqualified act providing for the coinage of silver at the regular ratio of 16 to 1. I think we have now a simple choice between free silver at that ratio and a single gold standard for all time to come."

There is something indescribably convincing about Mr. Boies. You may question his facts, but his honesty never. One day he rides a mowing machine on his farm and the next day digs into his law books at Waterloo, and his sixty-nine years sit on him like a blessing. He is as simple and open as a child, and is absolutely without personal pride. His speech is as sweet and wholesome as his face. His massive head, crowned with silver, is cast in the antique mould,—the head of a Greek god. He learned law in the East and had manuity in the West. Four years ago Mr. Cleveland offered to make Mr. Boies Secretary of Agriculture, but all the lawyer that was in him rose at the thought. It was true that he was a farmer, but for forty years he had practised law, and had won a high place at the bar. He declined the President's offer, although he might have accepted the position of Attorney General. And yet, in spite of pride like this, Mr. Boies always enters his house by his kitchen door. The farmer and lawyer are strangely mixed up in his nature. You see in him at once dignity and humility.

When the Democratic State Convention of Iowa met at Dubuque three weeks ago Mr. Boies submitted a money plank providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and declaring that if experience during a reasonable length of time should demonstrate that the parity of silver and gold could not be maintained at that ratio the Democratic party of Iowa pledged itself to aid in establishing a new ratio at which they could be maintained. The Committee on Resolutions insisted on reporting an unconditional declaration for free silver at 16 to 1.

An Interesting Letter.

That is an interesting letter from Sir Moreton Frewen, the well-known English financier, to Hon. Richard P. Bland. The main point of interest is the view that it gives of British public opinion with respect to the ability of the United States to meet the interest on their foreign indebtedness, no matter how low the prices of American products may fall in the market.

Incidentally, the condition of Australia is touched on, and this part of the letter ought to attract the attention of our readers.

This is followed by a discussion of the question whether the United States can maintain steady exchanges everywhere at the ratio of 16 to 1. There is no dogmatism in the writer's statements. At the recent Brussels conference, opinion was divided. Eminent financiers thought that free coinage would bring exchanges to a common level and hold them there. Others, equally as eminent, thought there would be a small premium on gold at New York as the first result, a premium that would act as an automatic tariff and be welcomed by all who desire a satisfactory solution of the tariff question.

On the other hand, Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs—now Lord Aldenham, and one of England's "merchant princes"—is sure that the United States may safely go to free coinage.

Finally, Sir Moreton Frewen admits that he was for some years in favor of the gold standard, and would not even give a respectful hearing to the arguments of the bimetallists.

Congressional Nominee.

The Fifth District Democratic Convention in session at Greensboro nominated W. W. Kitchin for Congress.

The Fourth District Convention in session at Raleigh Wednesday unanimously nominated E. W. Pou, of Johnston, for Congress.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

JOHNSTON'S EPITAPH.

An Eloquent In Memoriam Written by a Young Native of New Orleans.

Soon after the fall of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston at the battle of Shiloh and the transfer of his remains to New Orleans, a lady visiting the cemetery found pinned to a rough board that rested on the temporary tomb the following beautiful epitaph. It was written in a delicate hand with a pencil, and the rain had nearly obliterated the characters, but she made a verbatim copy of the manuscript and sent it to one of the New Orleans papers with the request that if possible the name of the author should be published. This was gladly done, and the exquisite lines went the rounds of the press of this country and England as a model of English composition. Lord Palmerston pronounced it "a modern classic, Ciceronian in his language." Public curiosity being aroused, the authorship was traced to John Dimitry, a young native of New Orleans, and a son of Alexander Dimitry, who before the war occupied a distinguished position in the State department at Washington.

IN MEMORY.

Beyond this stone is laid,
For a season,
Albert Sidney Johnston
A general in the army of the Confederate States,
Who fell at Shiloh, Tennessee,
On the sixth day of April, A. D.,
Eighteen hundred and sixty-two;
A man tried in many high offices
And critical enterprises,
And found faithful in all.
His life was one long sacrifice of interest to conscience;
And even that life, on a woeful Sabbath,
Did he yield as a holocaust at his country's need.
Not wholly understood was he while he lived;
But, in his death, his greatness stands confessed in a people's tears.
Resolute, moderate, clear of envy, yet not wanting
In that finer ambition which makes men great and pure.
In his honor impregnable;
In his simplicity—sublime.
No country e'er had a truer son—no cause a nobler champion;
No people a bolder defender; no principle a purer victim
Than the dead soldier
Who sleeps there;
The cause for which he perished is lost—
The people for whom he fought are crushed—
The hopes in which he trusted are shattered—
The flag he loved guides no more the charging lines,
But his fame, consigned to the keeping of that time, which,
Happily, is not so much the tomb of virtue as its shrine,
Shall, in the years to come, fire modest worth to noble ends.
In honor, now, our great captain rests;
A bereaved people mourn him.
Three commonwealths proudly claim him;
And history shall cherish him
Among those choicer spirits, who, holding their conscience unmixed with blame,
Have been, in all conjectures, true to themselves, their country and their God.

Latest News from all Parts of the World. Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Fourth district Democratic convention nominated E. W. Pou, of Johnston county, for Congress. ——The Democrats of the Fifth district nominated W. W. Kitchin for Congress. —— Montana Populist State convention leaves the question of fusion with some other party to the delegates to the National convention. ——The Indiana Democratic State convention met Thursday; the gold men by strategy captured the committee on organization, and there was a bitter contest for the mastery; the silverites got control through the committee on credentials and adopted a free silver platform and nominated a State ticket headed by B. F. Shiveley. ——The Ohio Democratic State convention adopts a free silver platform and the unit rule and instructs the delegates to vote for no men for President and Vice President who are not for free silver.

Hon. C. B. Watson was given a perfect ovation on his arrival at Winston Friday; the entire town turned out and received him with a salute from cannon, factory whistles and bells, brass band, and the military company; he was conducted to the centre of the town, where there was speech making. ——Winston-Salem Democrats organize the first Watson campaign club. —— Senator Gorman will not go to Chicago; he thinks there is no chance to stem the free silver tide; he thinks Boies will be nominated. —— It is said that in a few days there will be gathered at Chicago a number of free silver men of other parties than the Democratic, belonging to free silver organizations who will meet there as committees of their organizations for the purpose of influencing the Democratic convention in its nominations and platform; among these men are Marion Butler and J. J. Mott, of North Carolina.

Convention Dates.

Democratic National Convention, Chicago, July 7.

Populist National Convention, St. Louis, July 22.

Silver National Convention, St. Louis, July 22.

Is this what ails you?

Have you a feeling of weight in the Stomach—Bloating after eating—Belching of Wind—Vomiting of Food—Waterbrash—Heartburn—Bad Taste in the Mouth in the Morning—Palpitation of the Heart, due to Distension of Stomach—Cankered Mouth—Gas in the Bowels—Loss of Flesh—Fickle Appetite—Depressed, Irritable Condition of the Mind—Dizziness—Headache—Constipation or Diarrhœa? Then you have

DYSPEPSIA

in one of its many forms. The one positive cure for this distressing complaint is

Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets

by mail, prepaid, on receipt of 25 cents.

CHARLES RAMSEY, Hotel Imperial, New York, says: I suffered horribly from dyspepsia, but Acker's Tablets, taken after meals, have cured me.

Acker Medicine Co., 16-18 Chambers St., N. Y.

Fayetteville and Hard Times.

It is our firm opinion that Fayetteville is the coming town of North Carolina. During this time of tight money and financial depression generally, Fayetteville has stood the strain well, though her people are not making fortunes just now, (who are in the South at present) yet they are living well, and are happy albeit a little restless, all of which goes to show the great natural resources of Cumberland, the splendid products of our mills of all description and the business ability of the merchants, bankers and others.

In years to come, (probably not in our generation, yet possibly,) there will be a great metropolis on the banks of the Cape Fear called Fayetteville and the Cape Fear may be turned into a great ship canal and our commerce go out direct to the world.

It is as certain to come as the sun is to continue to shine. Fine climate, wonderful water, splendid mill sites, the best transportation facilities, and good soil. It seems marvelous to us that it has not grown already into a great city. There is not a vacant house of any consequence in Fayetteville to-day. New ones are being erected in all parts of the city. Is this the straw of indication for the future?

The Elders' and Deacons' Institute.

All arrangements have been completed for the meeting of the Elders' and Deacons' Institute at Red Springs commencing July 30th. The Red Springs Citizen says:

The committee promises the best programme that has ever been presented. Rev. G. R. Strickland, of Atlanta, will preach the opening sermon Thursday night, July 30. Rev. Wm. Black will preach every other night during the Institute, and the speakers are Revs. Eugene Daniel, D. D., of Raleigh; Egbert Smith, D. D., of Greensboro; L. B. Turnbull, of Durham; C. G. Vardell, of Newbern, and J. B. Shearer, D. D., of Davidson College.

One of the features of the Institute will be a morning lecture on the Doctrines of Church, with discussion by the class of elders and deacons.

Tuesday afternoon there will be an address by Rev. Chas. D. McIver, on the Education of Women. Dr. Daniel will deliver an address on John Calvin the same day.

Wednesday is Sunday-school Day, and Friday, August 6th, is Missionary Day, Dr. Sampson giving an address on Foreign Missions.

Nothing but Bad Government.

It is not an infrequent thing now-a-days to hear colored men say that they are going to vote the Democratic ticket. We have heard many such expressions on the streets of Fayetteville lately. They say that they never got anything but bad Government from the Republicans and that if they get nothing politically from the Democrats they will have good government, peace and plenty. Now these men care nothing for silver. Can our Populist friends say as much when they know that the acquirement of silver legislation is bound up in Democratic success?

Crumpler at Clinton.

When the OBSERVER was reporting Crumpler's doings and sayings while in Cumberland, it little thought that the great acrobat would attain the fame to which he has since risen. The Sampson Democrat says:

The Crumpler meetings begin here on Sunday, July the 5th. The tent in which the meetings will be held has already arrived. The meetings will last for ten days or more, and will doubtless attract large crowds. Evangelist Crumpler has just closed a great meeting in Goldsboro. He will rest until his labors begin in Clinton.

Accident at Spout Springs.

Mr. Neill McFarland, machinist of the Consolidated Lumber Company at Spout Springs, while oiling a lathe machine, got his hand caught in the machinery and had it badly lacerated. He came immediately to Fayetteville, and his wound was dressed by Dr. McGougan. The Doctor says that Mr. McFarland will not have to loose his hand.

Delegates at Large.

Webster 595, Jarvis 470½, Hale 404, Waddell 383, Peebles 363, Crawford 312, Laey 231, Overman 227½, E. C. Smith 190½, Green 121, Josephus Daniel 27.

The first four are the delegates, and the next four alternates.

We are informed that the lines beyond Richmond will sell tickets to Washington, D. C., and return during the Reunion at $3 50. They will be on sale June 30th to July 4th, good returning until July 7th. This will make a round trip to Washington cost only $8 05, and no doubt will draw good travel.

Mrs. J. P. Bell, Ossawatomie, Kan., wife of the editor of The Graphic, the leading local paper of Miami county, writes *"I was troubled with heart disease* for six years, severe palpitations, shortness of breath, together with such extreme nervousness, that, at times I would walk the floor nearly all night. We consulted the best medical talent. *They said there was no help for me,* that I had organic disease of the heart for which there was no remedy. I had read your advertisement in The Graphic and a year ago, as a last resort, tried one bottle of *Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart,* which convinced me that there was true merit in it. I took three bottles each of the Heart Cure and Restorative Nervine and *it completely cured me. I sleep* well at night, my heart beats regularly and I have no more smothering spells. I wish to say to all who are suffering as I did; there's relief untold for them if they will only give your remedies just one trial."

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure
Restores Health
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FAILING MANHOOD
General and Nervous Debility.

Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble Manhood fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen Weak, Undeveloped Portions of Body. Absolutely unfailing Home Treatment. Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Send for Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs, mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

VIRGINIA - COLLEGE
For YOUNG LADIES, Roanoke Va.

Opens Sept. 10, 1886. One of the leading Schools for Young Ladies in the South. Magnificent buildings, all modern improvements. Campus ten acres. Grand mountain scenery in Valley of Va., famed for health. European and American teachers. Full course. Superior advantages in Art and Music. Students from twenty States. For catalogues address the President,

MATTIE P. HARRIS,
Roanoke, Virginia.

Not one part but *every* part of HIRES Root

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY ..... JULY 2, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

THEY WILL BE ELECTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CYRUS B. WATSON,
of Forsyth.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR:
THOMAS W. MASON,
of Northampton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.

FOR STATE AUDITOR:
E. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY,
of Burke.
GEO. H. BROWN,
of Beaufort.

THREE QUESTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENT AND HIS FRIENDS.

The New York Sun, yielding to the force of its environment, is a staunch gold paper, but it sets patriotism and consequently the interests of the Democratic party above all things. At the same time, it recognizes the truth of what the OBSERVER has been preaching for a year past, viz: that the silver and gold question has been bound up in the larger question of a third term, and that the surest way to defeat the single gold standard was to defeat Clevelandism. The following leading editorial from Friday's edition of that paper will supply a large amount of food for reflection to some of our people:

If Mr. Cleveland cannot bring himself to a direct and square repudiation of the third term effort in his behalf, he may accomplish the same end by answering the following questions, directing his answer, after his usual custom, to any correspondent whom he may select:

Do you subscribe to the declaration of the Democratic House of Representatives of the Forty-fourth Congress that "the precedent established by Washington and other Presidents of the United States in retiring from the Presidential office after their second term has become by universal concurrence a part of our republican system of government; and any departure from this time-honored custom would be unwise, unpatriotic, and fraught with peril to our free institutions"?

Do you agree with Samuel J. Tilden, the first Democrat elected to the Presidency since the war, in holding that "the Father of His Country set the original example against a third term in the Presidential office as a guide to all his successors, and as an unwritten law of the American people"?

Do you share the feelings of that American patriot and earlier Democratic leader, Thomas Jefferson, so that you can truly say with him, "If a President should consent to be a candidate for a third election, I trust that he will be rejected"?

These are grave questions, precipitated by the course of Mr. Cleveland and his friends, yet easily answered. If the President answers them, saying Yes to every one, he can prove that, after all, he puts the gold standard of the currency and the future prosperity of the Democratic party above personal ambition.

These are wholesome questions, too, for every Democrat to answer who in the past has been identified in any degree with the cause of Clevelandism, and who is now endeavoring to keep the Democratic party, mistrusting the still threatening Clevelandism, from flying to free silver.

And don't be afraid to speak all at once.

THE DEFEAT OF THE THIRD TERM MOVEMENT.

Has Gained the Victory for Silver.

Up to this time, every prediction made by the OBSERVER concerning the course of the campaign, from March 5, 1895, down to the jumping of the cat a month ago, has proved true to the minutest detail. Listen to this wail of the goldbug New York Sun over the Third Term handicap of the anti-silver campaign:

Mr. William C. Whitney goes to Chicago having declared not only that he is not a candidate, but also that he would not run if nominated or serve if elected.

The Hon. William E. Russell of Massachusetts goes to Chicago having declared that he is no longer a candidate; that he will not allow his name to be presented to the Convention.

The Hon. James E. Campbell of Ohio, in an interview at Columbus on Tuesday which has not yet attracted much attention outside of his own State, announced that he is not to be considered as a candidate for the Presidential nomination.

The avowed purpose of all of these gentlemen is to keep the party in line, if possible; that is to say, to prevent a split between the gold standard Democrats and the silverites. Their interest in the Convention is strictly impersonal. If any one of them has entertained at any previous time the hope that he might be Democracy's standard bearer in 1896, he has renounced personal ambition as a necessary preliminary for effective leadership now.

A somewhat curious despatch from Washington appeared on Wednesday in the Philadelphia record. It professes to describe the relations of Mr. Cleveland to the efforts which Mr. Whitney, Mr. Russell, and others are expected to make at Chicago. According to this authority, Mr. Cleveland, who would like very much to be with his family at Gray Gables, has remained in Washington, not to await important information from Cuba, but "because he can better here than in Massachusetts wind up the sound money campaign."

It happens that when this announcement was made of Mr. Cleveland's active interest and confining labors in behalf of sound money, the President, as a matter of fact, was away on a fishing trip on the lighthouse tender Violet; but that is not the main point. The *Record's* correspondent goes on to say that Mr. Cleveland "is devoting most of his time and effort to the work of trying to stop the free coinage men from working their will at Chicago." It was a personal appeal from the President which brought ex Secretary Whitney so actively to the front in this matter." Similar appeals have "brought and will bring other sound money leaders into cooperation with Mr. Whitney *to whom he has committed the public management of the sound money movement from this time on.*" Meanwhile Mr. Cleveland, by writing letters and arguing the money question with prominent Democrats, especially in the South and Southwest, has been trying to prevent the disastrous consequences of "the general apathy among sound-money Democrats in Congress and in the country." Finally, we are told that Mr. Cleveland "was the first of the sound-money leaders to realize that the free coinage men would have a majority at Chicago;" that he had extreme difficulty in arousing even the members of his own Cabinet; and that he has lacked "the support he ought to have had in such a patriotic undertaking."

The reason why Mr. Cleveland has not had the support he expected in his "patriotic undertaking" is perfectly plain to all men, gold-standard men and silverites alike. It is because he held on to the hope of a third term for himself as the reward of his "effort for sound money;" and held on until it was too late to remove from the minds of the great majority of Democrats the conviction that Mr. Cleveland was risking the destruction of the Democratic party for a slender chance of emolument for himself. It was only at the last moment, when conditions were desperate and success well-nigh hopeless, that he "committed the management of the sound-money movement from this time on" to Mr. Whitney and the other non candidates, and allowed his friends to utter through the Record the remarkable complaint about the "general apathy" which he himself had created, and the lack of support which he himself had repelled by persisting in a selfish and impossible ambition.

As a non-candidate Mr. Cleveland could have done much for the cause of sound money. As a third-term candidate he has done worse than nothing.

The Platform and the Candidates.

Raleigh News and Observer, Saturday.)

The people will approve the work of their representatives in their State convention. The eyes of the whole State were upon the delegates assembled. Chairman Pou spoke the truth when he said, in the opening speech "It is not too much to say that the patriotic people of our State, almost without regard to party lines, are hoping and trusting that the action of this convention may result in maintenance of good government in North Carolina." Now that the fruits are apparent, there comes up the tidings that the high expectations of the people have been met, and that there is no disappointment to the hope and faith of the patriotic manhood of the commonwealth.

There is not an ambiguous word or line of doubtful interpretation in the platform from the beginning to the end. It was prepared by a committee charged with but a single duty, that of making plain the will of the masses of the people. It was a simple duty with which they were charged, and its very plainness and directness gave it a solemnity that seldom attends upon party declarations. The most remarkable thing about the convention was the refusal of the delegates to nominate any candidates or to transact any business until the platform committee brought in its report. In a hot and crowded hall, upon a sweltering June day, more than nine hundred delegates, with a spirit born of a resolve to know the chart before setting sail, voted down every proposition looking to entering upon the serious business of the convention. "Let us have the platform first," was the unvarying response to any and all propositions. When it was finally read and adopted, and it was clear that it truly voiced the demands of the people, the other matters were entered upon with an equal resolve to finish the whole usiness before reaching an adjournment.

The more the platform is examined, the more it will be found to be a mine of truth and wisdom. It will be accepted as a declaration worthy of the great party whose creed it epitomizes. It contains few pledges, but they concern those matters upon which the public mind is centered. There is no hope for the country unless the spirit of the resolutions are enacted into statute law, and unless all signs fail the only agency that the struggling toilers can look to is the Democratic party.

Clear cut and direct and positive as are the eternal doctrines enunciated, the candidates named are platforms in themselves. There was not necessity to dot an "i" or cross a "t" in the platform to make it conform to the faith and record of the candidates nominated. There is not an unknown man on the ticket. Every one of the nominees is a true and tried man, whose life and convictions are known to the voters in every section of the State. Their public teachings do not have to be changed to make them conform to the platform. The platform was written along the lines of their teachings, and there is concord and agreement between faith and practice.

The nominee for Governor is known in the State as an able and successful lawyer, a consistent and aggressive fighter of all trusts and monopolies, and as an advocate of the financial policy which has received the sanction of the Democratic masses, as well as honest Republicans and Populists in the entire West and South. Mr. Watson has not been an office-seeker, and no man can charge that his opinions have been shaped to please the popular will. Born in a home where luxuries were unknown, reared in those simple rustic surroundings which have produced the sturdy manhood of North Carolina, inured in early youth, as a private soldier, to want and hardships, it may be said of him what Carlyle said of Luther: "Hardship, rigorous Necessity was the poor boy's companion; no man nor thing would put on a false face to flatter Martin Luther." He has been chosen to lead the people, and he accepts the summon to duty as he responded to his country's call to arms when a stripling lad. He owes his nomination to the demand of the people's representatives, and his leadership is not only free from the corrupting influences that marked the selection of his opponent but also free from even a suspicion of self seeking. He will go before the voters, thus commissioned, and with a faith that knows no doubt and courage that knows no fear, will show the old landmarks and the old paths that lead to peace, concord, and prosperity.

The nominee for Lieutenant Governor, Capt. Thomas W. Mason, is one of the first orators of the South. He is of the loftiest mould, with a purity of heart and a dignity of character that make him worthy of the highest honor in the gift of the people. Free from ambition, he has loved the private walks of life, tilling the soil and practising law, with no aspirations except to be known as "One who loves his fellow man." He graduated with distinction at the University, and is a scholar of high attainment. When the Legislature, in response to popular demand, established the Railroad Commission, Capt. Mason was elected one of the Commissioners, and held the scales of justice with an even handedness that made him a model official. He had been a State Senator, but it is true of him that he never sought any office. There is no man in the State more popular. His eloquence in the forum and on the stump, win him a hearing in all assemblages; his charity, his love for his fellows, his fidelity, his purity of life make him worthy of the honor that the Democrats in the Legislature conferred upon him—the nomination to the high office of United States Senator.

"His strength is as the strength of ten Because his heart is pure."

The nominee for State Treasurer, Mr. Benjamin F. Aycock, of Wayne county, is one of the strongest men who could have been named for this important office. He is a farmer, born and reared to the toil that is a part of the farmer's life, and enjoys the implicit confidence of all who know him. He has three times been a State Senator, and was one of the most useful men in this high legislative body. He has the true conception of the needs of the State and the burdens of the agriculturists, and as a legislator sought to widen and broaden the educational advantages to the youth, and to lift up and bless the sons of the farmer together with all others. He is a broad minded man, having nothing in his make-up that is narrow or small. He has an eloquence from the heart that tells of his honesty and sincerity. He will be a nominee worthy in all respects of his associates upon the ticket.

The nominees for the Supreme Court Bench, Justice Avery and Judge Brown, are known in every village and hamlet as learned and just judges.

Those worthy State officials, Hon. C. M. Cooke, Mr. John C. Scarborough, Mr. Robert M. Furman and Frank I. Osborne, Esq., received at the hands of the convention an endorsement without a word of dissent that is the best evidences of their fitness and worth.

No mistake was made in the selection of electors-at-large. Mr. Locke Craige, of Buncombe, one of the most gifted sons of Western North Carolina, deeply rooted in Democratic doctrine and equipped for expounding the same, with eloquence and power. Mr. W. C. Douglass, of Moore, who is the representative of the East as elector, has been Grand Master of the I. O. O. F., and has been district elector. He is one of the most successful criminal lawyers in his section, and a campaigner of force, fire and effectiveness.

The delegates to the National convention are true and tried men, four of the number being editors. They will represent the State not only in accordance with the letter, but also with the spirit of the resolutions adopted. The cause of Democracy, the vital importance of a silver declaration, and silver men have in the twenty-two delegates champions who will be the equals of any who will represent their States at Chicago.

With such a platform, such candidates, and such representatives, the Democratic party can appeal in confidence and in pride to the whole people of North Carolina.

(Raleigh correspondent Wilmington Messenger, Sunday.)

The Democrats are delighted with the State platform. It is no secret that most of it was drawn by Maj. E. J. Hale, the very able chairman of that committee.

(Raleigh correspondent Charlotte Observer, Sunday.)

It is no secret that Maj. E. J. Hale drew nearly all the State platform. It was typewritten and after that copy was prepared two or three additions were made.

CHICAGO CONVENTION.

Preparations for the National Democratic Gathering.

CHICAGO, June 29.—A hundred men worked yesterday on the speaker's platform and arranging the seats in the Coliseum for the National Democratic convention. The hall will be ready by July 1st. The greater part of the work has been done. The platform will be finished tomorrow. To-day a small army of men arranged the 15,000 chairs. A tape-line was laid yesterday from the point which will be occupied by the chairman to the seat of the most distant delegate. The distance was eighty feet. On a straight line directly in front of the chairman, the delegate on the back seats will be less than sixty feet from the platform. The actual space to be occupied by the delegates is 125x50 feet. This space is on the main floor and from it rise the stepped slopes of the ticket holders. The delegates will be seated in five sections, with an eight foot aisle running all around the reserved space a four-foot aisle between each section. The main aisle, in front of the platform, will be eight feet wide, and extending along this aisle from each side of the chairman will be the press sections.

A test made yesterday showed that the acoustics of the hall are good. An emphatic "Mr. Chairman" was heard distinctly from one side to the other of the regular room. A workman who was driving nails in the gallery where the most distant seat in the convention would be was hailed from the fartherest corner, and a long distance conversation carried on with little raising of the voice showed that a man with a good carrying voice would be heard by every one in the hall. To-day the decorators turned themselves loose. They began work Saturday and suspended two large flags from the roof and festooned one of the arches. Hundreds of flags and a few miles of bunting and red, white and blue cheese cloth will be used in embellishing the convention hall.

Judge Clark for Vice-President

Raleigh News and Observer.]

The unanimous adoption, by a rising vote of the following resolution by the Democratic State convention was a high and deserved compliment to Associate Justice Clark:

> "The Democratic State convention of North Carolina recommends the nomination of its distinguished son, Walter Clark, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, as Vice-President of the United States, and instructs the delegation to present his name and use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

The name of Judge Clark will be presented to the convention by Hon. Alfred Moore Waddell, of Wilmington. In all that gathering of distinguished party leaders and orators of National reputation, there will not be one who is Col. Waddell's superior as a great orator. He will make a speech that will rank with the finest specimens of convention oratory known to this generation. Col. Waddell's reputation as an orator is known to many delegates who served with him when he was a member of the Federal Congress. North Carolina is most fortunate in having Col. Waddell to present the name of its candidate before the Chicago convention.

Last Week's Conventions

The results of the State conventions held last week have resulted as follows:

	Silver.	Gold.
Indiana	30	
Illinois	48	
Georgia	26	
North Carolina	22	
Ohio	46	
New York		72

The silver majority will approximate 200.

Free Information.

Messrs. C. A. Snow & Co., of Washington, D. C., lawyers and agents for procuring patents, will send free to any address, pamphlets with information about home and foreign patents, caveats, copyrights, trade-marks, infringements, design patents, abstracts of decisions, etc., as well as the cost of patents in the United States and foreign countries.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, June 29, 1896.

The delegates to the Chicago convention have all been chosen, and even President Cleveland now recognizes that silver has won, and that a free coinage plank in the platform is as near a certainty as anything not yet actually accomplished can be. There isn't half the kicking from the anti-silver Democrats that might have been naturally expected. There is a general disposition to submit as gracefully as possible to the old Democratic idea that a majority rules. But the contest for the head of the ticket is not over, as it seems that the silver Democrats will be a few votes short of the two-thirds necessary to nominate. If that should turn out to be the case there may be quite a number of ballots before the nomination is made. Should the silver men have two-thirds it is the opinion of some well informed Democrats that Governor Boies, of Iowa, if his friends can convince the convention that he can carry his own State, will stand an excellent chance for getting the nomination.

The work of the convention will practically begin this week when the leading representatives of both silver and anti-silver Democrats will meet at Chicago for the purpose of conferring with their respective associates and agreeing as far as may be possible upon a programme for the convention. While it is, of course, possible that these gentlemen might reach some sort of an agreement that would prevent a fight in the convention, it is not considered probable that they will. It seems impossible to avoid that fight.

"Whatever the Chicago convention does;" said an old time democrat, "I hope it will not repeat the Greeley fool business by going outside of the party for a Presidential candidate. The very same talk about the great number of republican votes that might be captured by nominating some republican like Senator Teller, of Colorado, or Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, was heard in Greeley's behalf just before the meeting of the Democratic National Convention of 1872, and just look at the result. The Greeley ticket received only 66 electoral votes out of 352, or 14 less than were cast for Seymour and Blair, in 1868 when Virginia, Texas and Mississippi had no votes owing to their not having been reconstructed at the time. The experience of 1872 will be repeated this year, if the Chicago convention goes outside the party for a candidate. I am quite sure that all of the old shellback Democrats like myself, who will vote and work for the ticket anyway just because it is Democratic, would prefer defeat under a candidate of our own to victory under a disgruntled Republican. That is just the way I feel about it, and just the way I shall talk to my fellow delegates at the Convention. I am with them what ever they do, but I'd rather see them do right."

Col. Isaac Hill, better known to everybody around the House end of the Capitol, where he has been the democratic whipper in for many years, as "Ikehill," has just returned from his Ohio home. He says McKinley cannot possibly carry that state. "The people won't stand it," he continued; "they have got their hearts set on an American system of finance, and nothing short of free coinage at the old ratio will suit them. Why, I drove 65 miles through the country in a buggy and met hundreds of my republican personal friends who said, 'Ike, we are with you against the gold bugs; Wall street has run this country, and has about run it in the ground. We want a change, and are going to vote for the Chicago nominee and free silver; give us the money of the constitution and the dollar of our daddies.' That's the way they talk, and as for the democrats, why, there's no holding them down. Your Uncle Isaac is not employing metaphorical language nor yet trying to jolly you along when he says that the democrats are going to win Ohio this year."

Mr. Walter H. Hammond, whose home is at the Indiana town named for his father who was a member of the fifty-third Congress, says of democratic prospects in Indiana: "A majority of the democratic voters of the State are ardent believers in free coinage as was shown at the late State convention and a great many republicans can also be counted on the silver side. Another thing that will help the democrats is the strong feeling that has developed against the Nicholson law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors. The responsibility for that law rests on the republicans, and it is so obnoxious to a large class that they will vote against the party that enacted it. Taken all together, I think the democrats will carry the State."

Hon. C. A. Hardin, of Kentucky, says that State can be counted upon with absolute certainty to roll up a big majority for the ticket named at Chicago, and he is equally positive that West Virginia where he has just been on business, will do the same.

EUROPEAN LETTER.

From Our Special Correspondent.]

CORDOVA, Spain, May 30, 1896.

When we decided, three American girls, to go through Spain, people in Gibraltar shook their heads. Cook's agent, from whom we bought tickets so as to avoid being cheated by the courteous employees of the railroad, strongly advised us to take a courier. He would be always useful, sometimes indispensable, and he would cost us only three dollars a day besides his traveling expenses. But traveling in Spain is costly at best, because one has to go first-class. There are not the fairly comfortable second-class compartments of France and Italy, or the clean third-class ones of Germany, where one can have cheerful converse with the knitting peasant women. Besides we had had a guide in Gibraltar and the experience had not filled us with enthusiasm. When we were dumped with our luggage on the landing wharf, in the midst of a drenching rain, we stumbled from the Charybdis of boatmen, cab drivers and porters into the Scylla of a guide. He took us to the Hotel Royal, where the bill for one night's stay made our purse quake, and we decided that we would hardly fall among worse thieves in Spain than we had in this little strip of English territory. So we took our lives in our hands and started.

And I want to say to the girls who are preparing to come over here, don't take a guide. If you have the least independence (and what American girl has not) you will find him more of a bore than a benefit. Not the least trouble did we have, and we did not know a word of the language. We learned to gesture eloquently and effectively and to say "Cuanto?" which means "How much does it cost?" And though the answer was wholly unintelligible we would hold up our fingers and then our interlocutor would do the same. When he held up ten we always shook our heads vigorously and offered five. It was much more fun than to talk commonplace English and have it translated. And if the extra expense isn't a consideration (as it was with us) the money can be much more profitably invested in mantillas and bull fights. So for sentimental and economical reasons, go alone. When we took the little train at Algicieras we were lucky enough to get a compartment to ourselves and with the instinct of the railway hog we piled our luggage on the seats and looked forbidding when any one glanced in. But after the train had started the conductor's head appeared at the window and he smilingly explained, in perfectly plain Spanish, that he could have put other people in there, but—well—he had not. For which consideration we presented him with nine cents, which he received humbly and gratefully, smiled all around, winked and disappeared.

The railway service in Spain is not as perfect as it might be. In the provincial cities only one train leaves a day. If you miss it you have to wait twenty-four hours for the next. For the further convenience of the public this train usually leaves at 6 a. m., and it is one of the customs of the country to reach it an hour before it starts. So whenever we wanted to make a journey we had to submit to being called at four o'clock in the morning, to dressing by candlelight, to driving an interminable distance through ghostlike rows of houses (for stations are always in an inaccessible part of the town); and to waiting on cold dim platforms some time after the appointed hour, when the train would sleepily start and we would try to finish our naps in corners of the compartments. But even these uncomfortable incidents are overlooked when we remember that it is this very absence of modern conveniences that makes Spain so novel and interesting. When the country learns to adapt itself to the ways of travelers, much of its originality and charm will vanish.

The first thing we did when we reached Cordova was to start for the mosque. Outside it is rather disappointing; but the interior is a delightful surprise, with endless vistas in every direction, the low arches striped alternately in dull red and white. There were a thousand pillars, we were informed, and we preferred not to attempt to verify the statement. We roamed around in the maze, studied the ever-changing combinations of the arches, and tried to imagine the mosque when it was first erected, to be the Western Mecca. To-day glowing mosaics and rich marbles have been carefully covered with whitewash, piously designed to hide such relics of heathendom, and in the centre a chancel has been constructed, where choir boys drowsily intone the vesper service. We went out to a garden near by, formerly belonging to the Alcazar. We sat down on the grass (there were no prohibitive signs) and ate oranges plucked from the trees over our heads. The woman who opened the gate gathered great bunches of roses for us, and sociably offered her apron on which to wipe our fingers when we had finished eating. We watched the Guadalquivir at our feet, with its rows of kneeling washerwomen on the bank; we looked at the pink and yellow houses beyond, at the picturesque muezzin, and exchanged the profound and original opinions that Spain was lovely.

Negroes Ugly.

Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligence, June 25.]

Rockingham was thrown into a turmoil of excitement last Saturday by the dastardly and unprovoked assault of a colored wench upon Mrs. E. B. Nuttall, of that town, and the subsequent action of the negroes of the town in preventing the arrest of the wench by armed force. The facts in the case, as we have been able to gather them, are as follows:

On last Saturday Mrs. Nuttall charged the woman, who was employed by her as nurse, with treating the baby cruelly. The woman flew into a towering passion and told Mrs. Nuttall that she was a liar. Mrs. Nuttall told her that she would discharge her and would inform Mr. Nuttall of her conduct as soon as he returned home. Then the infuriated wench threw the baby, which she had in her arms, on the floor and attacked Mrs. Nuttall viciously. She struck her on the head and face time and again, and, her hair coming down, caught her by that and beat her head against the wall until she was forced to desist from sheer exhaustion, and right here comes in a most pathetic incident of this diabolical outrage. The little child, just beginning to talk, begged the black wretch to please don't whip her mamma, but even the piteous pleading of the little one had no effect upon the woman.

Mrs. Nuttall, as soon as it was over with, and the woman had left the house, sent for her husband, Mr. E. B. Nuttall, a merchant of the place, and her brother, Mr. Cameron Morrison, a popular young attorney. These gentlemen, when they learned the facts of the case, went to the house of a negro in the neighborhood, where the girl was, to see her about the affair. They found the house surrounded by a number of negroes, armed with guns and pistols, who defied them to enter. Neither of them being armed they did not at that time bring the affair to an issue, and, on returning later, found that the woman had been spirited away.

The negroes of the town gave it out that the woman would be sent to Richmond, Va., and the trains at both Rockingham and Hamlet were watched Saturday night, but at neither place did she attempt to board the cars.

On Sunday morning the second chapter of this, the most disgraceful affair that ever stained the annals of this section of the State, was enacted. On this, the Lord's day, when the good citizens of the town were making ready to attend upon the services of the sanctuary, this she devil was put in a buggy and, surrounded by a mob of at least 100 armed negroes, was driven through the principle streets of the town into the country and thence into South Carolina. All this, too, in defiance of the law, as a warrant, charging the woman with assault and battery, was in the hands of the officers of the law.

As showing the ugly and dangerous spirit evinced by the negroes of Rockingham on this occasion, it is said that as soon as the affair became known to them—and they learned of it before it became generally known to the whites—they went all over town and bought all the firearms they could find.

Mr. E. B. Nuttall, the husband of the lady who was assaulted, is a native of Wadesboro and he has many friends here who deeply resent the insult offered his wife. Mrs. Nuttall is the daughter of Mr. Dan Morrison, who was postmaster at Rockingham during President Harrison's administration.

The recent parade of the Street Cleaning Department of New York City, under command of Colonel George E. Waring, has been made the occasion of an illustrated article on Cleaning the Streets of New York, in the illustrated Monthly issue of The Outlook this month. It is by Mr. William W. Ellsworth, and is of great interest and significance.

The Illustrated Magazine Number of The Outlook (the only periodical in the world which is a Weekly Newspaper and an Illustrated Monthly Magazine in one) for June contains a finely illustrated article on "Buffalo, the City of Homes," by the Rev. William Burnet Wright, D. D.

There is a new word now in the political vocabulary, says the Wilmington Messenger. It is Hannaism. It means bossism intensified, magnified beyond all endurance. It is an agony of concentrated, unmitigated scoundrellism in politics.

If afflicted with scalp diseases, hair falling out, and premature baldness, do not use grease or alcoholic preparations, apply Hall's Hair Renewer.

In old times it seemed to be thought that a medicine must be nauseating to be effective. Now, all this is changed. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, one of the most powerful alteratives, is agreeable to most palates, the flavor being by no means medicinal.

"International Bimetallism"

Atlanta Constitution.]

When the gold men consent to discuss the question of bimetallism from a national point of view, which does not happen frequently, they admit all the arguments of the silver men, (as, indeed, every sensible man must), but insist that the United States cannot safely enter upon the free coinage of silver without the aid and co-operation of Europe.

They point out that while a great many prominent European economists and practical financiers are in favor of the restoration of silver as a part of the money of final redemption, not one of them is in favor of independent bimetallism by any one nation; that all are in favor of that bimetallism only which would result from an international agreement.

While it is not true, in fact, that all of the European bimetallists believe only in international bimetallism, we are willing to concede the point so as to give the gold monometallists the full benefit of their contention. But what does the statement amount to after it is conceded? Simply this, that European bimetallists are opposed to the independent free coinage of silver by the United States because they know that such a result would cripple the prosperity and practically destroy the trade of every European nation that is committed to the single gold standard.

The reader will say, "That is a sweeping statement to make and the Constitution ought to be able to prove it." Undoubtedly. To make such a statement and to leave it there would be to follow the examples of the gold organs. But the Constitution does not deal in assumptions when discussing a matter so vital as the money question. It leaves the assumptions and the assertions to the gold men, for these things are their sole stock intrade.

In the first place, is it, can it be possible that any European bimetallist is opposed to independent free coinage in the United States because he is afraid our people will be hurt by it? Has any one of them, from the greatest to the smallest, ever suggested that free coinage by the United States alone would be hurtful to the interests of this country? Not one. They assume that such a measure would place this country on a silver basis, and they fear that Europe would suffer from the larger and keener competition thus inaugurated. Even Dr. Arendt, whom the gold men are quoting because he is opposed to independent action by this country, made this very suggestion in a recent number of The London Bimetallist.

In short, European bimellists are Europeans first, and bimellists afterwards, and they are not in favor of any action by the United States that is calculated to hurt their own countries. This is so natural and so inevitable that it is hardly worth discussing. The European bimetallists are in favor of the restoration of silver if it can be brought about by an international agreement; but they are opposed to independent free coinage in the United States because they know that the result would benefit the people of this country at the expense of the prosperity of the gold standard countries of Europe. In order to conceal the real reason of their opposition to independent action by this republic, these European bimetallists assume that free coinage by the United States would result in silver monometallism. This is pure assumption and peculiarly wild assumption, in this case, since there never was an international monetary agreement until the Latin union was formed in 1865, and that agreement had for its main purpose the recognition of the subsidiary coins of the five nations participating.

"But," the reader will say, "all this is not proof. It is good reasoning, but it is not evidence." True, and we have employed it not as proof, but as a preface to a statement made by Henri Cernuschi, "the father of international bimetallism," as he is called. Mr. Cernuschi died recently, but some time before his death he had drawn up a statement for the information of Edmond Thery, editor of The Economiste European, published at Paris.

It should be borne in mind that Cernuschi was the originator of the idea of restoring silver by means of an international agreement. He was the father of international bimetallism, and he was so prominent in the discussion of the monetary question that the gold men have been able to deceive many financial students by quoting the French banker's opposition to independent free coinage.

Says Cernuschi:

"But if I were a citizen of the United States and were convinced to day that Europe, by reason of England's attitude, is fixedly hostile to the establishment of a stable monetary parity between gold and silver, obstinately rejecting all ideas of international bimetallic agreement, then I should cease to be an international bimetallic—which nearly all my friends in the United States are—and should go over unhesitatingly to the camp of the silver men."

But now the very men whom Cernuschi thought were his friends in this country are proclaiming that there is no hope of international bimetallism, and are insisting on the gold standard. Cernuschi was honest; his "bimetallist" friends in the United States are dishonest.

We present another declaration from the great French expert, and desire the reader to mark well the use of the word "theoretical." Cernuschi declares:

"From a theoretical point of view, the free coinage of silver by the United States, without the concurrence of Europe, would be a vicious solution, but it would nevertheless be a step in the direction of international bimetallism—for, under the new regime of the new standard the productive power of the United States would receive so enormous an impulse and this development would have such a disastrous effect upon the economic and financial interests of England and the other European nations now governed by the gold standard, that it may be confidently predicted in advance that the course of events would force the adoption of international bimetallism as the only true solution even upon those who to day deny the possibility and efficacy of it."

Certainly no higher tribute could be paid to the wisdom and patriotism of those who have been and are insisting on independent free coinage by the United States.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

JULY 1, 1896.

71st seems to have become very thoroughly imbued with the summer's calm, and furnishes, this week, little material for your correspondent's pen.

Mr. E. F. White, of Concord, spent Tuesday night at Mr. Willie Currie's.

Miss Christian Gillis is visiting relatives near St. Paul's.

We hear that there was a pleasant picnic at Mr. Nott's on last Thursday evening.

Messrs. John and Archibald McFadyen, who have been attending school at Davidson College, are at home for the summer.

Several of our people joined the excursion to Red Springs last Saturday.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

DIED.

BUXTON—This morning, at Lenoir, Caldwell County, N. C., ANNA NASH BUXTON, wife of Rev. Dr. Jarvis Buxton and daughter of the late Judge John A. Cameron, aged about 43 years—a noble, gracious lady, greatly beloved.

June 30, 1896. R. P. B.

Republicans Losing Hope.

Atlanta Constitution.]

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, one of the most hopeful organs of the Republican party, is disposed to take a somewhat cheerless view of the political situation.

Under the influence of the late Republican convention, which met in St. Louis a few days ago, it seems as if the Globe-Democrat, of all the Republican newspapers in the country, should be the most confident of victory just at this time.

Surely if the leading Republican newspaper of St. Louis is lacking in enthusiasm, the organs of the party elsewhere cannot be expected to supply this deficiency.

In view of the significant attitude which the Globe Democrat has assumed since the late convention in St. Louis, it follows that but little hope of success in November was born of that mighty gathering of the clans. If the atmosphere of St. Louis was freighted with any enthusiasm at all, the Globe-Democrat would be much more confident of success than appears from the tenor of a recent editorial which appeared in the columns of that paper.

The Globe-Democrat presents a table in which only eighteen States are placed for certain in the Republican column. These States cast 238 votes in the electoral college, or a bare majority of only fourteen votes.

The following is the Globe-Democrat's table:

	Electoral votes.
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	15
Michigan	14
Minnesota	9
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	10
New York	36
Ohio	23
Pennsylvania	32
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	4
Wisconsin	12
Total	238
Necessary to a choice	224

It cannot be urged that such a modest estimate as this is the fruit of extreme conservatism. As a matter of fact, it implies the existence of a very grave doubt on the part of the St. Louis paper as to whether or not the republican party will succeed at all in November. Unless conservatism means despair, this estimate of The St. Louis Globe Democrat cannot therefore be regarded as conservative.

There are some few republican papers that place the majority much higher than The St. Louis Globe Democrat; but the significance attaching to the calculation which this paper makes is due to the fact that it speaks as the organ of the St. Louis republican convention.

But let us examine this table which emanates from the convention city. Though it claims a majority of only fourteen votes, it is nevertheless open to grave criticism and shows that States are claimed by the republicans which are absolutely democratic. In the States of Ohio, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois, it will take a lot of eloquent persuasion between now and the middle of November to convince the voters of those States that the republican gold standard is more to be desired than democratic bimetallism. It is a matter of very great doubt as to whether or not the republican nominee will be able to carry his own State. In the present campaign the money power is arrayed against the masses, and the question to be decided is: which shall rule in democratic America, the plutocracy or the people?

In this view of the campaign it is extremely doubtful if the nominee of the republican party will be able to carry any of the seven states above mentioned.

The votes of Iowa, Illinois and Indiana, added to the democratic vote in the Globe-Democrat's table will give us a majority of thirty eight votes in the electoral college. If the vote of Ohio is added to this, the majority will be sixty one. If the democrats carry Wisconsin, Michigan and Minnesota, this majority will be increased to ninety six. Of course, the democratic party may not carry all these states; it does not need them. The republican party, however, will do well if it carries the eastern states alone.

The people of this country have been aroused in the present political campaign as they have never been aroused before. They do not propose to surrender their convictions nor further submit to the domination of a ruinous and plutocratic financial policy. Already the banners of the opposing party have commenced to droop while the enthusiasm with which the campaign opened in republican headquarters has yielded since the late convention to a spirit of dismay and apprehension.

But the table which the St. Louis Globe-Democrat publishes is not more significant of defeat in November than its own editorial language. Mark these words:

"Though republican success is certain, the majority will not be quite as large as it promised to be some time ago."

This declaration coming from the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, within two short days of the adjournment of the national republican convention, is perhaps the most remarkable concession which has yet been made in the campaign.

Every hour increases the assurance of success in November. The people of this country have decided to throw off the iniquitous yoke of the gold standard; and when the people who have long suffered in silence rise up at last to vindicate the cause of truth and justice, the might of victory is in their swords and the smile of heaven is upon their banners. The arm of the money power may be strong, but the voice of the people is omnipotent!

"The Foot of a Fly"

says an eminent English doctor, "will carry enough poison to infect a household." In summer-time, more especially, disease germs fill the air, multitudes are infected, fall ill, die; multitudes escape. These messengers of mischief do not exist for millions. Why not? Because they are healthy and strong—protected as a crocodile is against gunshot. It is the weak, the wasted, the thin-blooded who fall; those who have no resistive power so that a sudden cough or cold develops into graver disease. We hear of catching disease! Why not catch health? We can do it by always maintaining our healthy weight.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, is condensed nourishment; food for the building up of the system to resist the attacks of disease. It should be taken in reasonable doses all summer long by all those whose weight is below the standard of health. If you are losing ground, try a bottle now.

For sale by all druggists at 50c. and $1.00

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Fayetteville, N. C., Post Office June 29, 1896—Unclaimed.

A—Jas. K. Armstrong.
B—Mrs. Martha Bailey, V. R. Bracely, Barney Brantin.
C—Lias Cellars, W. R. Coleman.
D—Mrs. E. M. Davis, Dorgan Dorsett, Della Daniel.
E—Minnie Ephraim, James Elliott.
G—Marinda C. Godwin.
H—H. D. Hall, Gossie Hayes, Mrs. Lark Hall, Isaac Hill.
K—Elsie Kirk, Mrs. David King, Mrs. S. J. King, King & Co.
L—Benjamin Lewsl, Lizzie Lee. (2)
M—John Maloy, Mrs. L. Murchison, Dan'l. McPherson, Jas. McAllister, W. D. McArthur, Adam McAllister, Nathan McAllister, Julia Murphy, Jonas McKay, P. E. McKay, D. F. McDonald, Andrew McKay, Lina McGill, Sarah E McAllister, Archie McLeod, Daniel McNeill, Robt. McPherson, J. K. McGuire.
O—Mrs. Rebecca Outs.
P—Julia Parker, Lucy Perry, J

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., JULY 2, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Bank of Fayetteville—Gold is sent.
Drs. Patterson & Betts—Dentists.
President Winston—The University.
John C. Kilgo, Pres't—Trinity College.
Atlanta Chemical Company—Cures Summer Diseases.
Huske Hardware House—Stove and Sewing Machine Contest.

Jno. Henry Currie, Esq., was elected one of the delegates to the Chicago convention by the Third Congressional convention which met in Raleigh Thursday.

We have received an anonymous communication from Flea Hill Precinct No. 2 which we will publish when we have the name of the writer.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church are requested to meet at the residence of Miss Hattie Starr, on Hay street this (Thursday) afternoon at 5 o'clock.

On account of the Fourth of July coming on Saturday, it has been decided to have the celebration at Hope Mills Tuesday evening, and our merchants will be asked to give their employes a half a day holiday that day, instead of Saturday.

Redbone vs Hill.

There will be a game of base-ball Friday evening between the Junior teams of Red Bone and the Hill.

A Deadly Assault.

A white man named Jordan made a deadly assault on two white women at Cumberland Mills Monday morning, and made his escape before he could be arrested.

Meeting of Bank Directors.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Fayetteville yesterday Col. W. S. Cook was elected Director in place of Mr. J. M. McIver who was forced to resign on account of ill health.

To Go to Chicago.

Several prominent Fayettevillians will accompany the North Carolina delegation to Chicago.

Bonz is the favorite by "odds on" with our people for the Presidential nomination.

A Strong Ticket.

The OBSERVER has interviewed all the lawyers and leading citizens of this city as to the State Democratic ticket. It was the universal opinion that it is a ticket to win with. They are now anxious to have Watson and Russell meet in joint debate in this county.

The Negro Not In It.

One of the most prominent Populists in Cumberland was heard to remark the other day "that if fusion with the Republicans was effected, and a negro was put on the county ticket, he would not support it." What does the negro get out of this fusion business any way?

The War Subsided.

The last link to the famous Flea Hill stock law fence was completed Monday. All is quiet in this recently disturbed territory, and the fence, from present indications, is likely to remain unmolested. The tax has not yet been levied, the fence having been built on borrowed money.

Married.

Wednesday evening Dr. Nash, in the presence of 'Squire Overby and a few others, married in his parlor at the Parsonage, Mr. David McDaniel and Miss Minerva Saunders, both from the East side of the River. The bride was a beautiful young woman and the groom was heartily congratulated by those present.

A Big Rain Storm.

Fayetteville and vicinity, especially the East side of the river, was visited Sunday by a tremendous rain storm. Mr. Cyrus Murphy, who spent Sunday with his family over the river, informs us that the rain fell in sheets and flooded the fields several feet deep. Much damage was done to crops.

Died.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Clem Monroe, son of Dr. F. M. Monroe, which occurred at Latta, S. C., Wednesday evening. Dr. Monroe was a former resident of this place, and is an uncle of Messrs. J. A. and R. B. King of this city. The deceased was a bright young man only 20 years of age.

Off for Richmond.

The following left for Richmond Tuesday: Capt. and Mrs. Neill Ray and little Donald Ray, Capt. J. B. Smith, Capt. J. B. Underwood, Capt. J. H. Currie, Messrs. Ransom Burns, R. M. Prior, D. R. Hullines, and Mrs. W. A. Robinson, and Misses, Maggie and Alice Pemberton, Lizzie Dell Sutton, and Lizzie Newberry.

Death of Mrs Dr. Buxton.

Many old memories are revived by the death of this estimable lady whose decease is recorded in the obituary column. She was, like most of that powerful, cultured and strong minded family, the Camerons, a woman of rare intellectual gifts, which were strengthened and adorned by careful education and reading. Dr. Buxton is the brother of Judge Buxton and of Mrs. Thos. S. Lutterloh, of this city.

Died.

Mrs. Eliza McDaniel, relect of the late Rev. Randal McDaniel, formerly of this city, died in Dunn, Tuesday evening at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Meta Denning. Her remains arrived in this city yesterday afternoon and the funeral took place from the Baptist Church at 5 o'clock. Mrs. McDaniel, who was past 70 years of age, leaves two children, Mr. Furman McDaniel, of Wilson, and Mrs. Meta Denning, of Dunn. She was a christian lady and a life-long member of the Baptist Church.

The University.

This institution is steadily growing in popularity, patronage and efficieney. The enrollment this year is the largest in its history. We would like to aid some needy boy to get its advantages of scholarships and loans. See ad.

A Spot for Doctors.

It was called to our attention this morning that on the very spot where Dr. Highsmith is now erecting his office building once stood the office of famous Dr. Benj. West Robinson, father of our own celebrated Dr. Benj. Robinson, who himself occupied the office of his father until the erection of the building now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Garrason.

Richly Deserved Patronage.

Our excellent contemporary, the Charlotte News, edited by State Senator W. C. Dowd, has reason to be proud of the great success it is meeting with in the extension of its patronage and that of the Times, its weekly edition. It is one of the staunchest of our silver Democratic exchanges, and has made a noble fight for true Democracy.

The Negro Not In It.

It is said, but not authoritatively, that the Populists and Republicans have settled upon J. C. McCaskill, Republican, for their nominee for Register of Deeds. So they have dropped the colored school teacher Charles Smith. When it comes to offices in the Republican party the negro is always dropped, and when it comes to offices in the Populist party the people are not in it, the bosses get them all.

Mishap on the C. F. & Y. V.

The passenger train from Bennettsville on the C. F. & Y. V. met with an accident near Lumber Bridge Monday morning, and did not reach here till 1:30 p. m. We learn that one of the trucks of the engine tender gave way. A train of three cars was sent down to bring the passengers up. No one was hurt and no damage done to the train. Among the passengers were forty persons bound for the Richmond ceremonies.

The Contest Over.

Miss Margaret Walker, the lovely little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Walker, won the Bucks, Jr. Range, in the Huske Hardware coupon contest, having handed in 3,219 coupons.

Bright little Miss Lina Pemberton sent in 3,062 coupons, the next highest number, and was awarded the child's sewing machine. 11,738 newspapers were mutilated in the contest, most of them being Daily OBSERVERS.

Editor Kimball Goes to Oak Ridge Institute.

The young editor of the Charlotte Democrat, Mr. A. B. Kimball, has been elected Professor of Mathematics in Oak Ridge Institute. Mr. Kimball received his preparatory training at Oak Ridge, and graduated A. B. *magna cum laude*, class of '95 at the University of North Carolina, winning the Holt Mathematical Medal and the inter-society Debaters' Medal. He is one of the strong young men of the State.

A Good Sign.

One of the best signs of Democratic victory in November in this county and district is the number of good men who are willing to be run for county offices and congress.

There are a number of aspirants for the congressional nomination and they are all well known and able gentlemen. The Democrats should, and we believe are going to, put forth their best men this time.

For Rest and Patriotism.

A movement is on foot to have the merchants of Fayetteville close their stores at 2 o'clock the afternoon of the 4th. We trust that this will be adopted by all the merchants. Nothing will be lost if every one closes, and a little recreation is a necessity for both employer and employe this hot weather. Besides Hope Mills is going to be the Mecca of attraction that day—base ball, bicycle races, pigeon shooting, and fire works and a jolly good time generally.

A Knock Out Blow.

Chas. McIntyre, a Fayetteville negro, Wednesday at Red Springs knocked a negro man in the head with a brick, and for several minutes it was thought that he was dead. But the old saying prevailed, and the man recovered. McIntyre took to the railroad track, pursued by an infuriated crowd, but having been in tight places before he used his legs to the best advantage and escaped. He went down to Red Springs on the colored excursion.

Big Seizures.

Deputy Collector Troy Monday seized, for irregularities, the two registered stills, 160 gallons capacity, near Hope Mills, owned by D. A. McPhail. Ten barrels of whiskey was also seized.

On the 24th, Mr. Troy seized the 100 gallon registered still of R. B. Cox, at Ramseur, Randolph county. 26 barrels of whiskey was captured with the still.

Mr. Troy and his deputies have captured 58 barrels of whiskey this month.

Meeting of Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting Monday evening. The Board of Audit and Finance was present and an attempt was made to settle the differences between the two boards. It was finally agreed that the two boards should have a special meeting between now and Monday week, when the Board of Aldermen hold their regular monthly meeting, and that at that meeting some agreement be arrived at.

The motion ordering the city attorney not to defend the bridge suit against the city was rescinded.

The Chief of Fire Department was instructed to notify the owners to remove the old Ten Pin Alley by the 1st of July.

The application of county commissioners for power to extend sewer from new jail to half way railroad bridge on Blount's Creek was referred to Street Committee and Board of Health.

The semi-annual license to to sell liquors was granted to 12 saloons, one less than last time, Mr. J. M. Goddard going out of the business.

An Indian Battle-field.

Where Mr. W. N. Williams' superb farm Murray Fork, is now, once took place a great Indian battle. Hardly a spade full of earth is plowed up but that an Indian arrowhead or some other stone implement used by the savages is discovered. The arrowheads are the big notched fellows used only for warfare and big game. Among numerous other flint instruments of various shapes, are found perfectly round stone and iron balls, evidently used in sling-shots. It would be interesting to know the history of the Indians who inhabited this Cape Fear section.

Police News.

L. W. Packer, white, who has been in jail over three months for beating his wife, was discharged Monday morning.

Kelly Dark in jail for assault and battery, was discharged Monday morning.

In the case of the boy charged with rocking A. C. L. Vestibule train, the lawyers on both sides agreed to a charge of jumping on a running train, and Squire Overby reserved judgment.

Base-Ball.

The Junior Downtowns and the Junior Haymounts crossed bats again Wednesday afternoon at the arsenal diamond. It was an exciting game up to the ninth innings, when a disagreement arose and the game came to an end amid much confusion. The score stood 9 to 8 in favor of the Downtowns at the time of the breaking up. On the return from the field the youthful base-ballists discovered a bee-hive in the hollow of a big oak tree which had blown down by the red brick store near the Stand-pipe, and a merry scramble for the honey ensued, in which the bees played an active part. Half a bushel of fine honey was soon devoured in the face of a fierce assault by the wee proprietors. The boys looked a little disfigured when they reached town.

A Memorial Font.

A beautiful font, which will ultimately be placed in St. Philip's Chapel in Campbellton, is now receiving its finishing touches at the shop of Mr. E. L. Remsburg on Hay street.

The bowl, of delicately veined white Vermont marble, rests upon a carved column of the same and bears the inscription in rich lettering: "One Lord, one Faith, one Baptism." At the base is the further inscription: "To the glory of God and in loving memory of Alice Candace Jones Died Dec. 10th, 1891.

"Grant unto her, O Lord, eternal rest,
And let light perpetual shine upon her."

The exquisite memorial is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. David Jones and their sons in memory of their beloved daughter and sister.

The font will be solemnly blessed at the beginning of the eleven o'clock service on Sunday morning.

Tuesday in Richmond.

Col. J. A. Pemberton left on the 9:40 train for Richmond Monday night and returned Tuesday night at 1 o'clock, spending the whole of yesterday in that city. Though the Colonel went on business, he intended to take in the ceremonies, but he found such an immense crowd there and thousands pouring in every hour, that he decided one day was enough. You can "bet your boots," though, that the Colonel had as much fun and saw more than an ordinary person will during the three days. He says that all the private houses of Richmond are thrown open to the veterans, and that they were having a royal time. The Colonel says that he might have remained, if he could have procured a hat like the ones worn by the Charlottesville Camp—a wide-brimmed white felt hat, caught up at one side, with a dark-red band and tassle and gilt lettering in front. Every one of them, he said, looked like a Major-General.

Graded School Teachers Elected.

The Trustees of the Graded School met Tuesday and elected the teachers for the ensuing year. Besides the president of the board, Mr. Walter Watson, and the secretary and treasurer, Mr. W. N. Tillinghast, the following Trustees were present:

W. S. Cook, J. W. McNeill, E. J. Lilly, C. W. Broadfoot, J. M. Lamb, G. G. Myrover, A. A. McKethan, A. Garrason, J. B. Broadfoot, W. W. Cole, Duncan McLean, H. O. Sedberry, J. C. Vann.

Miss Matthews was unanimously re-elected Superintendent.

Of the fifteen applicants for places as teachers the following were elected, by ballot:

Misses Mattie Sedberry, Georgia Worth, May Broadfoot, Lottie O'Daniel, and Sallie Atkinson. Mr. John A. McLean was elected teacher of a new grade to be known as the Seventh. In this grade which will be a pay grade, the higher branches will be taught. It was decided that the school should run 8 months, the same as last year.

Thirty-Six "Boys in Gray."

The grand old Independent Company left Tuesday night for the great Confederate celebration at Richmond. They are among the honored ones of the occasion, being the guests of the Richmond Blues. The company left in heavy marching order, knapsacks and all. The following is a complete list of officers and men in ranks:

Major J. C. Vann.
Captain E. L. Pemberton.
Major W. F. Campbell.
" J. B. Broadfoot.
Sergeant L. Huske.
" J. G. Hollingsworth.
" J. H. Robinson.
" J. H. Culbreth.
" J. B. Tillinghast.
Corporal H. McGeachy.
" W. A. McMillan.
" Marsden Haigh.
" Addison Worth.

PRIVATES.

S. Barden, G. A. Burns, A. M. Campbell, Jno. M. Clark, Jr., C. F. Fisher, W. J. Boon, John Gorham, R. Jones, D. Jones, W. B. Ledbetter, J. H. Ledbetter, D. J. Kennedy, T. H. Maultsby, D. S. Maultsby, H. H. Preston, T. A. Thornton, Gordon Jessup, Eugene Watson, D. Hedgepeth, R. H. McDuffie, M. N. Raynor, W. M. McKethan, H. A. McDonald,

The District Parsonage.

The Trustees of the Methodist Church met Tuesday morning and decided to offer to the District Conference the lot between the Methodist Parsonage and Mr. R. G. Haigh's residence, valued at $750, and $250 in cash for the locating of the District Parsonage in this city. Fayetteville is by all odds the place for the residence of the Presiding Elder, not only on account of is central location and railroad facilities, but for the splendid school advantages it offers the family of the head of the church.

From the Seat of War.

Mr. Herbert Huske, who has been conducting a successful insurance business in Key West, Fla., for the past two years, is at home. He says that one tenth of all the money made in Key West, is sent to or used for the Cuban Insurgents. Filibustering expeditions leave the Island every week carrying men and arms to the patriots. He was in Havana in February, and says that though the city is under martial law, yet there were many disturbances and great excitement. His movements were closely watched, and he was practically under surveilance all the time he was in Cuba. Most of the news, he says, that comes from Cuba is unreliable, especially that in regard to Spanish victories. Small pox and yellow fever are playing havoc with the Spanish soldiers.

Mr. Huske left Key West on account of small pox, there being 13 cases on the Island the day he left (Saturday.) The prohibition by the Spanish government of tobacco from Cuba has paralyzed Key West, its whole business consisting of the manufacture of cigars. Key West is a small island about 250 miles south of Florida, of which state it is a part, and is 7 miles long and one mile wide, with a population of 20,000.

People and their Movements.

Little Henry Sedberry is quite sick.

Mrs. Dr. T. M. Hunter is visiting friends in Birmingham, Alabama.

Mrs. David Jones has gone to White Sulpher Springs for the summer.

Mr. S. H. Strange and wife have returned from their wedding trip North.

Mr. J. D. Malloy is in business with his son, Mr. W. B. Malloy, on Green street.

Miss Mary L. Taylor, of Durham, is visiting Mrs. T. J. Whitted, on Rowan street.

Mr. J. A. Burns and family have moved into their summer cottage at Bolton springs.

Mr. Walter Rose and wife, of Wadsboro, spent Sunday with his brother, Mr. F. R. Rose.

Miss Emma Crow, of Washington, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Dodd, on Green street.

Mrs. J. M. Walker and children have returned from a visit to relatives in Wilmington.

Mr. D. S. MacRae and wife have returned from a visit to Mrs. MacRae's parents in Bladen.

Miss Lottie Thornton is visiting her friend and school mate, Miss Jefferson, in Richmond.

Mr. J. T. Gaster succeeds Mr. C. R. Caperton as assistant to Manager Wooten of the Western Union.

Mr. R. W. Bidgood, Auditor of the C. F. & Y. V. railroad has gone to Richmond to attend the re-union.

Mr. E. J. Powers and wife, and Mr. J. D, Brown and wife, left Tuesday for Harris Lithia Springs, S. C.

Miss Fannie Strange left Tuesday morning to visit Mrs. W. F. Cochran at her summer residence in Maine.

Mr. Frank Newby, brother of Mrs. Oliver Evans, is spending a few days at Idaho, on the east side of the river.

Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Hawley and their daughter, Miss Katie Hawley, returned Saturday from their pleasure trip north.

Mrs. W. L. Williams, of Little River Academy, and her son, Cadet Alex. Williams, of West Point, were in the city Tuesday morning.

We are glad to see Judge Buxton out again seemingly none the worse from his accident. Several days ago the Judge's familiar saddle horse, Charlie, shied at a train, throwing Judge Buxton violently to the ground.

Dr. McNeill's boys who are spending the summer with their grandfather at Ardlussa, had a great time yesterday in assisting in cutting a bee tree. It was made the occasion of a general frolic by all the children of the neighborhood.

Fifty Years Ago.

Who could imagine that this should be
The place where, in eighteen ninety-three
That white world-wonder of arch and dome
Should shadow the nations, polychrome...
Here at the Fair was the prize conferred
On Ayer's Pills, by the world preferred.
Chicago-like, they a record show,
Since they started—50 years ago.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills

have, from the time of their preparation, been a continuous success with the public. And that means that Ayer's Pills accomplish what is promised for them; they cure where others fail. It was fitting, therefore, that the world-wide popularity of these pills should be recognized by the World's Fair medal of 1893—a fact which emphasizes the record:

50 Years of Cures.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

CURES . . SUMMER DISEASES

The Ideal Remedy for all diseases of the stomach and bowels, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Cramps, Loss of Appetite, etc., is that standard of all medicines,

. . DR. KING'S . .

ROYAL GERMETUER.

Thousands of Certificates attest the fact.

Mr. L. T. Collier, Kosciusko, Miss., says: "My bowels would act from ten to twenty times a day, of a bloody, mucus nature, and on the left side of my lower bowel was a place about the size of a dollar, that gave me much pain. My food would not digest, and my kidneys were very badly out of order. I was treated by the best physicians, and they said I could live but a short while. I then commenced using Royal Germetuer. In three weeks I could eat anything, and do as much work as ever. I continued the Germetuer, and can testify that I am entirely cured, and that Germetuer did the work."

It also speedily cures Catarrh, Rheumatism, Fevers and Malaria, Kidney and Bladder Troubles, Debility, and Nervous Prostration, Inability to Sleep, etc. It is as pleasant to take as lemonade, and builds up from the first dose. It cures disease by removing the cause.

Sold by Druggists, One Dollar.

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THE ATLANTA CHEMICAL CO., ATLANTA, GA.
WRITE FOR 48-PAGE BOOK, MAILED FREE.
Use GERMETUER PILLS and GERMETUER COUGH SYRUP.

Stove and Sewing-Machine Contest.

Total number of Coupons returned, 11,738. Of these Miss Margaret Walker sent in 3,219, being the largest amount sent in by any one, has been awarded the Bucks, Jr., Nickle Plated Range.

Miss Lina Pemberton sent in 3,062, next largest number, and has been awarded the Child's Sewing Machine.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

TRINITY COLLEGE,

—DURHAM, N. C.

Trinity offers courses in Mathematics, Philosophy, Latin Greek, German, French, English, History, Political Science, Political Economy, Social Science, Chemistry, Astronomy, Mineralogy, Geology, Physics, Biology and Bible.

Beautiful Location, Best Educational Environments and Thorough Instruction.

$171 to $220 pays all College expenses per year.

Next Session opens September 9, 1896.
For Catalogue, address
JOHN C. KILGO, President.
July 2, 1896.

THE UNIVERSITY.

36 Teachers, 534 Students, Tuition $60 a year, Board $8 (Eight Dollars) a month. 3 Full College Courses, 3 Brief Courses, Law School, Medical School, Summer School for Teachers, Scholarships and loans for the needy.

Address
PRESIDENT WINSTON,
Chapel Hill, N. C.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE,

DAVIDSON, N. C.

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Eleven Professors and Instructors.

Three Courses for Degrees.

Ample Cabinets and Laboratories.

LOCATION HEALTHFUL AND BEAUTIFUL.

Gymnasium Complete.

Terms Reasonable.

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J. B. SHEARER, President.

GOLD IS SENT.

Investors in the Dean Safe System of speculation receive semi-monthly dividends in gold. Over 300 per cent per annum made on investments by F. S. DEAN & Co., Bankers, 35 Broadway, New York. Investors of this firm distributed all over the United States and Canada. July 2 13t

After a Lifetime Experience

I offer my services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

I manufacture Buggies and Road Carts, Road Wagons, Timber Wagons, Sling Carts, Dump and Farm Carts.

I use the best of material. Away with cutting and welding Tire. I use Mole's No 3 Shrinker—16 ton pressure. It does the work like a charm. I also use the No. 2 Champion Drill Press.

My Horse-Shoeing department I have supplied with Heller & Bro.'s latest improved Tools. Hand-made—any weight—Steel Plates for Runners and Trotters, to order.

I have one of the best Farriers in the city. I Shoe Horses all-round for 80c. Setting Tire, 40 cents.

I am Agent for the Monarch Buggy Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and can sell you a Buggy at prices that defy competition.

Why will you pay your money for having your work butchered up when you can get it done properly for less money?

It will be to your advantage to call and see me before carrying your work elsewhere.

Prompt attention paid to orders through the mail.

June 25, '96. C. B. NEWBERRY.

Mason's Improved Fruit Jars

ARE THE BEST FOR the PRICE.

White Mountain Arctic Freezers, Glass Fly Traps.

All at Lowest Prices.
W. N. TILLINGHAST, Agt.
June 25, 1892. w2t

"Why are the drinks

AT HORNE'S SODA FOUNTAIN BETTER THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN NORTH CAROLINA?"

Reader how often have you heard the above question asked?
May 28, 1896.

FARMERS! TRUCKERS!

—AND—

Any and Every Good Citizen

IN THIS AND ADJOINING COUNTIES

Come in to see the Cheap Tobacco for 15c. per lb. up to 50c. per lb.

—Good Flour.—
—Choice Rio Coffee.—
—Truckers' Supplies.—
—The Best Molasses and High Grade Syrup.—
—20 lbs. Sugar for $1.—
—Cream Cheese,—

And such other Goods as are to be found in a Well Regulated Store.

A. S. HUSKE.

The Hay Street Grocer.

MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

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to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work. A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,
E. L. REMSBURG,
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PIANOS and ORGANS

Are Used and Endorsed

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The World's Greatest Musicians.

For Prices and Liberal Terms, apply to

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General Representative,
Office—Pemberton's Book and Music Store,
Fayetteville, N. C.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE FAYETTEVILLE ICE COMPANY

Are now prepared to furnish Ice at their new quarters, Welsh Building, Franklin Street.

ICE DELIVERED AT ALL HOURS.

90

Fruit Jars.

Pints,	- - -	70c. per dozen.
Quarts,	- - -	80c. " "
2 Quarts,	- -	$1.00 " "

D. A. McMILLAN.
113 tf

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Wedding Invitations and Visiting Cards.

Workmanship of the Highest Quality; Prices Moderate.

Prices and Samples sent on application.

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64d-wtf

MANCHESTER COTTON MILLS

AND OTHER PROPERTY FOR SALE

Under and by virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of trust, executed by John F. Clark dated 15th May, 1896, and duly recorded in Book Z, No. 4, Page 145, Register's Office of Cumberland County, we will offer for sale on the premises at Manchester, North Carolina, at 12 o'clock M. on Monday the 20th July, 1896, that valuable property known as

THE MANCHESTER COTTON MILLS,

Including 35 Acres of Land

on which it is located, all Buildings, Machinery, Water Fixtures, Raw Material, Cotton, Yarn, Warps and Cloth in process of manufacturing; and also Stock of Goods in store, at said place, consisting of General Merchandise, Seven (7) Mules, 3 Wagons, Cattle, and other personal property. And also an undivided ½ interest in the George Robinson place, near Manchester, N. C.; and One Hundred Acres of Land on Lower Little River below Manchester, N. C., subject to incumbrances.

Terms of Sale—Cash.

For further information address at Manchester, N. C.,

ISAAC A. MURCHISON
and W. J. McDIARMID,
Trustees.

Or—
C. W. BROADFOOT, Attorney,
Fayetteville, N. C.
June 18, 1896. w4t

NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court, May Term, 1896

Maggie Baxley, vs. Elias Baxley. } Publication in Lieu of Summons, for non-resident defendant.

Action for Divorce.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant Elias Baxley is a non-resident, and that service of summons cannot be had upon him in this county or State, under and by virtue of an order made at this term of the Court, the said Elias Baxley is hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C., beginning on the 6th Monday before the 1st Monday in September, 1896, (the same being the 27th day of July next) and answer the complaint of the plaintiff which is deposited in the Clerk's office of said Court, or demur or plead to the same, or judgment will be demanded for the plaintiff according to the prayer of the complaint.

This 1st day of June, 1896
CYRUS MURPHY,
105-oaw-6w] Clerk of said Court.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of Dennis Hogans, deceased, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against the said estate to present them to him on or before June 4th, 1897, or this notice well be plead in bar of the same.

All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate settlement.

C. W. BIDGOOD,
June 4, 1896-oaw8t] Administrator.

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Lumber and Building Material

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Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS.

Farming Implements

OF ALL KINDS,

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.

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Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.

Agent for the Frick Company Engines and Machinery.

ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

Yours Respectfully,
WALTER WATSON.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

CROCKERY! CROCKERY!!

At McMillan's Building.

CROCKERY, SILVER-PLATED WARE; ROGERS CUTLERY, KNIVES, SCISSORS; TINWARE, GALVANIZED WARE; BASKETS; HAMPERS; WILLOW-WARE; CURTAIN SHADES; OIL CLOTH;

HANGING LAMPS,

AND OTHERS THINGS TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

D. A. McMILLAN.
ap9-tf

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.

Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.

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Bank : of : Fayetteville,

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RECEIVES DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK.

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No deposits received on interest.

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R. P. BUXTON, Vice Prest.,
J. C. HAIGH, JR., Cashier.
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—AND—

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Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,
At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON.

S. S. ONEIDA.....Saturday, June 27th
S. S. CROATAN.....Saturday, July 4th

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

S. S. PAWNEE.....Saturday, June 27th
S. S. ONEIDA.....Saturday, July 4th

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

S. S. PAWNEE.....Tuesday, June 23d

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H. G. SMALLBONES,
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Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y
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Fresh Bread, Cakes and Candy,

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A. GARRASON'S.

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Fresh, - Seasonable - Groceries

IS IMMENSE.

A trial order will convince anyone that

A. GARRASON

Handles Nothing But First Class Groceries

AS CHEAP AS SUCH GOODS CAN BE SOLD

ALWAYS FRESH

And of the Best Quality,

are the goods, heavy and fancy groceries,

FLOUR, BACON,

HAMS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, SYRUP, CANNED GOODS, CRACKERS, POTATOES, CABBAGE, TURNIPS, &c.

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DRS. HUNTER,

DENTISTS

Northeast Corner Market Square,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C

April 29, 1880. tf

DR. G. B. PATTERSON. DR. J. S. BETTS.

Drs. PATTERSON & BETTS,

DENTISTS.

OFFICE OVER Bank of Fayetteville, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Offer their services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

Aetna Life Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Assets January 1, 1896, - $13,560,073.

H. I. McDUFFIE,
District Manager,
daw-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Personal.

FREE.—64-page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
June 4, 1896-tf

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

Perversion of History to the South's Disadvantage.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

Sir:—A characteristic illustration of the travesty of history upon which even now some northern writers seek to perpetuate sectional hate appears in the April No. of the Green Bag. This highly-respectable magazine, which has enjoyed to no small extent the good-will and patronage of the southern members of the legal profession, has allowed itself to be betrayed by one of its contributors into the most fragrant misrepresentation of a matter of history which ought to be familiar to every intelligent American citizen.

In an article upon the landward boundary of Alaska, which professes to be a carefully-considered presentation of facts involved in a pending controversy between the United States and Great Britain about territorial boundary, the writer drags in a kick at the dead lion of the slave power, qualifying the malice of the assault by the grossest perversion of history. He condemns the action of the President and United States Senate in assenting to the treaty with Great Britain in 1846 for the Oregon boundary line.

He gives Cassius M. Clay as authority for the very extraordinary statement "that Hon. Robert J. Walker, Secretary under Polk's administration, told him in 1863 that the Emperor Nicholas had shortly previous to our war with Mexico offered to cede Alaska to the United States if the nation would 'close up its territory to 54 degrees 40 minutes,' which would shut Great Britain out of the Pacific ocean. 'But the slave interest,' says Clay, 'fearing the new accession or 'free soil,' yielded the point and let England into the great ocean.'"

We may be pardoned for entertaining some incredulity as to the accuracy of this quotation from Clay, and even if accurate, for not accepting Robert S. Walker's say so, especially at the time when he is reported to have said so, as the bases of veritable history. But be it so, the length and breadth of the offending of the slave power, according to the letter of the charge, is that the United States Government refused to act as a cat's paw for Russia in plunging into war with Great Britain to wrest from her a portion of her confedessedly occupied territory, and thereby secure to the United States a "new accession" of free soil upon the Pacific.

This writer goes on to say:

"This was done in the settlement of the 'Oregon question' in 1846.

* * * * * * *

"There are many persons now living who doubtless remember that "fifty four-forty or fight' was one of the favorite electioneering mottoes of the Whig party and the new Liberty party in the campaign which resulted in the election of Polk."

The Bible may be quoted for the averment that "there is no God" by the simple omission of the precedent words, that the fool has said so in his heart; but this statement has not even the merit of partial truth to relieve the malignity of its falsification of history.

Every person now living who is old enough to remember the canvass of 1844 does remember, and there can be no manner of excuse for any intelligent graduate of a public school not knowing, that every Democratic banner in that year that kissed the breezes in any section of the Union bore the inscription, "Polk and Dallas—Oregon and Texas."

The Democratic convention which nominated Mr. Polk committed the folly of asserting in its platform the American title to the whole of her disputed territory up to the Alaska line of 54 degrees 30 minutes. When thereafter Mr. Polk's administration was compelled to recede from this extreme claim and except the boundary of 49 degress, the only dissenting voices in the country or in Congress to the treaty were from the Democratic ranks. Mr. Polk was reluctantly driven to accept the basis of negotiation by the overwhelming voice of the people. Great Britain proposed the line of 49 degrees, though she had previously refused to accept it, and it was understood to be the ultimatum; rejection of which involved wa. Mr. Polk then asked the advice of the Senate, and that body by a vote of more than two-thirds, advised its acceptance, and virtually instructed him to negotiate the treaty upon that basis. He did so, with the pronounced avowal that he surrendered his own judgment to that of the Senate, his constitutional co ordinates in the treaty making power.

The truth is, that the question of free and slave soil was never an element of consideration. Thomas H. Benton was the Ajax Telamon in debate in support of the settlement, when his colleague, David R. Atcheson, who on the Kansas borders was denounced by the Abolitionists as a typical border ruffian, was upon the other side. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, the most friendly of all the northern senators to the South, was against the treaty, while his colleague, John A. Dix, approved and voted for it. Every Whig in the Senate, including Webster, John Davis, Geo. Evans, Corwin, William L. Dayton, who was the free soil candidate for Vice President, with Fremont for President, and others, voted to advise the making of the treaty, and after it was made voted for its ratification. Of the twelve senator- from New England nine were of the forty-one affirmative votes, the three negative votes being cast by Fairfield, of Maine, and Jenness and Alberton, author of the famous Atherton resolutions, of New Hampshire—all Democrats. The minority were led by Lewis Cass, of Michigan; William Allen, of Ohio, and Edward A. Hannegan, of Indiana, and all of the fourteen—including with these, Jesse D. Bright, Atherton, Dickenson, &c., with the exception of Simon Cameron, a Democratic senator from Pennsylvania, who had not then developed any free soil proclivities—were Democrats of that pronounced stamp to which the Abolitionists attached the odious appellation of northern dough faces.

If they, or any of them, could rise from their graves to be confronted with the Green Bag's version of history, with what emphasis would they voice from the farther shore the reproach, "How this world is given to lying."

The editor of the Green Bag must be more careful in revising his proof-sheets, and it would be well to admonish his callous contributors that the first requisite for an instructor of the public, especially in permitting an attack upon the dead, is some information upon the subject he is talking about, and with that information the the observance and practice of the cardinal virtue of truth telling. X.

Home Folks.

Wilmington Messenger.

Mr. Cyrus B. Watson was interviewed not long ago, and among other things he said with point and force:

"The country requires a state of affairs that will make property sought after, instead of money and interest bearing securities.

It is the loss of confidence in property and the value of property that is cursing the country."

Merchants, don't forget that the Weekly OBSERVER is the best medium in which to advertise your business to the COUNTRY TRADE

THE CELEBRATED ANHEUSER-BUSCH BEER tapped daily and on draft at McDonald's—in glass, quart and gallon measures.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Appomatox Apple Tree.

Atlanta Journal.)

It is strange that after so many years and so many authentic statements of the facts in the case, persons who should be well informed continue to misrepresent the circumstances of General Lee's surrender. The Waterbury American recently said:

"Surrender," the Virginia postoffice where, under the famous apple tree, Lee handed his sword to Grant, is "Appomatox" once more.

Then comes Mr. Murat Halstead in the Brooklyn Union to correct the Waterbury man, and goes wrong himself as follows:

It is surprising to see so exact and particular a paper as the American tumble into this long exposed historical misstatement. The only "tree" under which Lee gave up his sword to Grant—who gave it right back—was Mr. McLean's roof tree, several miles from "the famous apple-tree" under which the surrender never took place, but under which Lee once rested. But it sounds pretty, and that "goes" with some.

The Richmond Dispatch puts the matter exactly right when it says:

Lee never handed Grant his sword, consequently Grant never gave it back. What Lee expected to do when he went forward to meet Grant nobody knows. The scrupulous care with which he dressed himself, and his precaution to put on his sword and sash indicate that he wished to be prepared for any contingeney.

If Grant had demanded a formal surrender and Lee had accepted his terms, Lee would have swallowed the pill and made the surrender of his sword to Grant.

After what Lee's father had written in criticism of Cornwallis—though we don't believe any prompting of that sort was necessary—never would Lee have thought of delegating such an unpleasant duty to another.

However, the terms arranged between Grant and Lee were that the Confederate officers were to retain their sidearms, and all the officers and soldiers the horses which were their own property. So there was no "sword business" in the surrender, Grant behaved very handsomely at Appomattox. Our people will never forget this.

The allusion to Light Horse Harry Lee's criticism of the action of Cornwallis was dwelt upon by Colonel Charles Marshall in a notable address made by him in Baltimore on Lee's birthday last year. It is well known that on account of the treatment of our army at Charleston by the victorious British, Washington insisted that the formalities of a surrender should be gone through with at Yorktown. Cornwallis would not appear to grace a rebel's triumph. General O'Hara represented him, and General Lincoln Washington. Thus Cornwallis shirked a disagreeable duty. Light Horse Harry thought—as no doubt Washington thought—that it was disgraceful conduct on the part of Cornwallis and in his memoirs said so.

At Appomattox (as Colonel Marshall relates), Grant, in one of his letters to Lee, suggested that the arrangements could be made by proxies. Lee never entertained the suggestion. He went forward in person.

When, in the parlor of the McLean House, Grant saw Lee before him, calm, and dignified in manner, and ceremoniously dressed, he had not the heart to suggest any formal laying down of arms. Lee had put on his sword to go to the meeting, but Grant did not ask for it, nor did Lee offer it.

When Frenchmen Laugh.

A Parisian who, during the few years of his residence in New York, has observed American sensitiveness to any criticism from foreigners, says that this reminds him of a difference between Frenchmen and Americans. "When an Englishman or a German or any other foreigner," he remarked, "who has been in France, writes a book finding fault with Frenchmen or their manners, or their cookery, or their domestic habits, or their fashions, or their architecture, or their ways of life, we do not take offence at the book, but we ridicule and laugh at the author of it. There are *bon mots* about the poor author in the journals; there are caricatures. We sneer in good fun at his ignorance of France and our customs. We have pleasant times over him, and he puts all Paris in an agreeable humor. If he be a person of consequence we dramatize him in a comedy which will make the habitues of a cafe chantant happy for an hour. Let a German get obfuscated over French cookery; we speak of the horrible things that are eaten in Germany. Let an Englishman do it; we advise him to devour his raw roast beef of the canibals. They do not like French *esprit;* that is because they are very stupid. They do not admire Paris; we remind them of such gross places as Hamburg or Manchester. We do not get angry at them, but mock them in the spirit of gayety. Thus they are mortified. We Frenchmen know that everything in France is the best in the world, and do not care for the ignorant words of incompetent barbarians. France is sufficient for herself, and the soul of France is Paris, which all the world tries to imitate, at which we are amused.

"But the Americans, unlike the French, are very sensitive as to the things said about them by the foreigners who scribble books. This is evidence of their immaturity, their lack of self respect, their consciousness that they can be successfully assailed, their apprehension that they must have weaknesses which are visible to strangers, or their knowledge that the boasting in which they sometimes indulge is mere bombast. It is two generations since Mrs. Trollope ridiculed the Americans in her jolly book, yet when I uttered her name one day to a Puritan of Boston he got enraged at her memory. This is foolishness in the Americans, who have a fine country, a satisfactory population, manners that are not intolerable, and some curious French cookery perpetrated by Germans. The Americans must attain to the equilibium of mind which characterises the Frenchmen; they must take no more heed than Frenchmen take of what the foreigners think of them; they must laugh at every word uttered by their foreign critics. Above all, they must refrain from reading the piquant books of their assailants. The French would not read a foreign book which depreciated France. Yet Americans are always ready to buy English books which slur their country and people."

Twenty Years Proof.

Tutt's Liver Pills keep the bowels in natural motion and cleanse the system of all impurities An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, constipation and kindred diseases.

"Can't do without them"

R. P. Smith, Chilesburg, Va. writes I don't know how I could do without them. I have had Liver disease for over twenty years. Am now entirely cured.

Tutt's Liver Pills

OVERPOWERING NUMBERS.

The Heavy Odds Against Which the Boys in Gray Contended

New York World.]

There were enlisted in the Federal Army during the war 2,778,304 soldiers, which was about 12 per cent. of her population; while according to Federal statistics, the enrollment in the Confederate Army was 690,000, which was about 17 per cent. of the population. The Confederates, on the estimates made by General Wright, agent for the collection of Confederate statistics, deny that they ever had 690,000 enrolled, as the Army of the Confederacy, "absent and present," was as follows, for each year: January, 1862, 318,011; January, 1863, 465,584; January, 1854, 572,781; January, 1865, 439,675.—(Vol. iv. "Battles and Leaders," p. 768.)

Taking the Federal enlistment at 2,778,304, and the number of Federals on the pay roll May 1, 1865, at 1,000,516, there would be about 37 per cent. of the enlistment present. This would give, on the same basis, about 222,000 Confederates under arms. This would preserve the ratio of 600,000 to 2,778,304 enlistments, and the general ratio of population, 8,000,000 to 24,000,000.

History as taught in our public schools has impressed the children of those who sustained the lost cause with the idea that their ancestors would not bear criticism. These children have heard nothing but the songs of the victors, and it is due to them that they should have the facts of history, as presented by the official records, to prove to them that though the children of the vanquished, yet they are descendents from heroes.

The old Confederates say to the victors, Praise your Arc de Triomphe and write in letters of gold, Vicksburg, Gettysburg, Appomattox, and our children will pass with uncovered heads under its shining arch; but let them, as they look up through their tears at the obverse side of this arch, see written: "Federal enlistments, 2,779,304; Confederate enlistments, 600,000.

North Carolinians in Texas.

Wilmington Messenger.]

In Atlanta there are so many North Carolina residents that they have a North Carolina association. The same thing exists in the growing city of Waco, Texas. It is called "The Tar Heel Society of Texas." There are one hundred local members. Think of that number of men being in Texas in a city of not more than 15,000 inhabitants, we suppose. What a colony! This shows how great a loser our grand State is in the going out of it of young and vigorous blood. The Society meets every two weeks. The last address was delivered by Rev. D. R. Wallace. Mr. Russell H. Kingsbury, a native of Oxford and a leading lawyer out there, has been invited to deliver an address on North Carolina—its history, literature, etc. A letter from a gentleman living in another part of Texas says that Mr. Kingsbury is "about the ablest young man of his age in Texas and will certainly go to the Congress he thinks." The members of the Waco Society sing at the opening and closing of every meeting—"The Old North State." Think of that. How the hearts of these" dispersed abroad" warm and thrill at the mention of the dear old State—"Heaven's blessings attend her." They are still loyal in their attachments to the land of their birth.

We would rejoice to see the hundreds of the absent sons returning to the best of all homes in the best of all States. Here they can do as well as in other States, for North Carolina is not without leaders among the gifted and aspiring youth. It has always been so as it would be easy to show. We met in 1868, in Tennessee, men who had been away from North Carolina thirty years who said they would like to return for good. We saw a prosperous Mississippian twenty years ago who had left North Carolina more than a score of years before, and still he would be glad to come back and live. He said but for the fact that his children had been born and reared in his adopted State he would pull up and come back.

"Breathes there a man, with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!
Whose heart has ne'er within him burned,
As home his footsteps he hath turned,
From wandering on a foreign strand!"

There are many thousands of North Carolinians in distant Texas no doubt.

A CONFIDENTIAL CHAT

between two men or women generally develops the fact that one or both are troubled by sickness of some kind. One man is all right except his rheumatism, another has a "slight touch" of dyspepsia, another has bilious headaches, and another is too nervous to sleep well. What's to be done about it?

The situation is serious. Little things have a way of getting big. Big diseases are bad things. Sleeplessness brings irritable nerves, loss of flesh, loss of appetite. Sleepless people soon get their bodies into such a condition that disease germs find it easy to lodge there and propagate. People die from the aggravation of an aggregation of little things. The more promptly a disease or disorder is met the more quickly it is cured.

Most all sickness starts in the stomach, liver or lungs. Rheumatism, scrofula, eczema, consumption, come about because insufficient, impure or impoverished blood is present. The diseased blood finds the weakest spot in the body and a local symptom appears. If the impurity is suppressed with good, rich, red, healthy corpuscles the disease will have nothing to feed on. If the proper cleansing medicine is set in the seat of the trouble, it will force out germs and repair the damage done.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a cleansing, purifying medicine, a blood enricher, & nerve strengthener. As an efficient tonic, aids digestion, & creates healthy appetite and healthy flesh. It does not make people "fat." It makes them strong. It makes useful flesh—muscle. It will cure any sickness that has its source in the digestive organs, or through them in the blood.

Notce of Sale Under Execution.

By virtue of five executions directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in certain actions entitled P. Y. Yancey & Co. Butler Brow, S. R. Urdell & Co., Fairmount Machine Company, against John F. Clark, I will, on Monday, the 27th day of July, 1896, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Court House door of said county, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, to satisfy said executions, all the right, title and interest which the said John F. Clark, defendant, has in the following described real estate, to-wit: 130 acres of land in 71st township near Manchester, known as the Geo. Robinson farm Also, 130 acres in Carver's Creek township, known as the McCormick land, together with all buildings and improvements which may be thereon.

This June 17th, 1896.

McD. GEDDIE, Sheriff,
Cumberland County.

June 18. w 4t

WANTED—AN IDEA Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer.

After Thirteen Hundred Years.

Atlanta Constitution.)

European scholars have been very much puzzled of late over a discovery in Asia Minor of a handsome volume of the four gospels, dating as far back as the sixth century.

After a lapse of nearly thirteen hundred years the volume is still in a splendid state of preservation. Not only is the copy complete in every detail, but such is the character of its embellishment that a more expensive and unique volume is not to be found in existence.

Though gorgeously bound in stout material and rendered proof against the destructive agencies of time, at least for a period beyond which few relics have survived, the volume is still more curious perhaps in the character of its written contents. The pages, which are made of the finest quality of vellum, contain two columns each. The letters are written in gold and silver. Proper names, including those of saints and holy places, are written altogether in gold, while the rest of the text is in silver. The precious metals used in the production of this quaint volume are as bright and free from tarnish as if the ingenious workmanship had just been executed.

Several years must have been consumed by the patient and laborious penman who undertook to accomplish this stupendous task. Perhaps, as some one has suggested, the volume is a labor of love and may represent the long and tedious years of solitude which its author spent behind the walls of some old monastery.

The volume was found among the recesses of an old library in one of the deserted convents of Asia Minor. The news of the discovery reached Constantinople only a few days ago.

The Russian government has secured possession of the volume and will place it in the Russian National museum for safe keeping among other rare and valuable curios.

Off With His Hat! Oh! Ah!

New York Sun.)

Mrs. Hadasa Kantrowitz fainted yesterday while on the witness stand in the Supreme Court giving evidence in her action for a separation on the ground of cruelty from Abraham J. Kantrowitz. The court attendants were hustling about to remove her and get water, and there was a rush of spectators forward that annoyed the judge. He told the attendants to keep the people in their seats, and he continued to pound with his gavel. Then he said decisively:

"Tell that man to take his hat off!"

He pointed to an individual in the back of the court room. A flush came to "that man's" cheeks, but the hat stayed where it was. An attendant went back and surveyed the offender and nearly joined Mrs. Kantrowitz in a faint. He came forward again and articulated slowly:

"Your Honor, it—it's not an ordinary man. It's one of those (in an undertone) —those new women. It's a new girl."

"Beg your pardon, madam," said the judge, who was trying to suppress the laughter that was shaking him, for he had discovered his mistake.

It appeared that the party with the hat was a pretty brunette of about 20 years, who had her hair done up in front mannish fashion. She had a soft, gray felt hat set back so that it disclosed part of her hair. She wore a shirt, neck tie, and collar and a coat, that suggested male attire. Fur thermote deponent saith not, and the judge couldn't see. Mrs. Kantrowitz got a decree of separation.

Cancer Of the Breast.

Mr. A. H. Crausby, of 158 Kerr St., Memphis, Tenn., says that his wife paid no attention to a small lump which appeared in her breast, but it soon developed into a cancer of the worst type, and notwithstanding the treatment of the best physicians, it continued to spread and grow rapidly, eating two holes in her breast. The doctors soon pronounced her incurable. A celebrated New York specialist then treated her, but she continued to grow worse and when informed that both her aunt and grandmother had died from cancer he gave the case up as hopeless.

Someone then recommended S.S.S. and though little hope remained, she began it, and an improvement was noticed. The cancer commenced to heal and when she had taken several bottles it disappeared entirely, and although several years have elapsed, not a sign of the disease has ever returned.

A Real Blood Remedy.

S.S.S. (*guaranteed purely vegetable*) is a real blood remedy, and never fails to cure Cancer, Eczema, Rheumatism Scrofula, or any other blood disease.

Our books will be mailed free to any address. Swift Specific Co., Atlanta Ga.

SSS

NORTH CAROLINA, } In the
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court.

Before the Clerk.

Wm. Clark, Administrator of Turner McNair and Mark McNair.

—vs.—

Andrew J. McNair, David McNeill and wife Caroline, James McNair and wife Annie, Emma Dodson, Lula Dodson, John Dodson and Walter Dodson.

The defendants above named will take notice that a summons has been duly issued and petition filed in this action, asking for an order to sell the real estate of *Turner* McNair, for the purpose of paying off liens thereon, and debts of said Turner McNair, deceased; and that said petition will be heard at the Court House in Fayetteville on Monday, July 6, 1896. CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.

May 18, 1896. 21-6w

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain Deed of Mortgage executed by R. O. Whitaker and wife to C. D. Sedberry, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cumberland county, in book W. No 4, page 13, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: All their house hold and kitchen furniture, utensils, carpets, chairs, pictures, frames, stove and fixtures, crockery glass ware, &c, &c.

Place of sale, Court House, Fayetteville, N C. Time of sale, Wednesday, July 15th, 1896 at 11 o'clock a. m. Terms of sale cash.

C. D. SEDBERRY, Mortgagee.

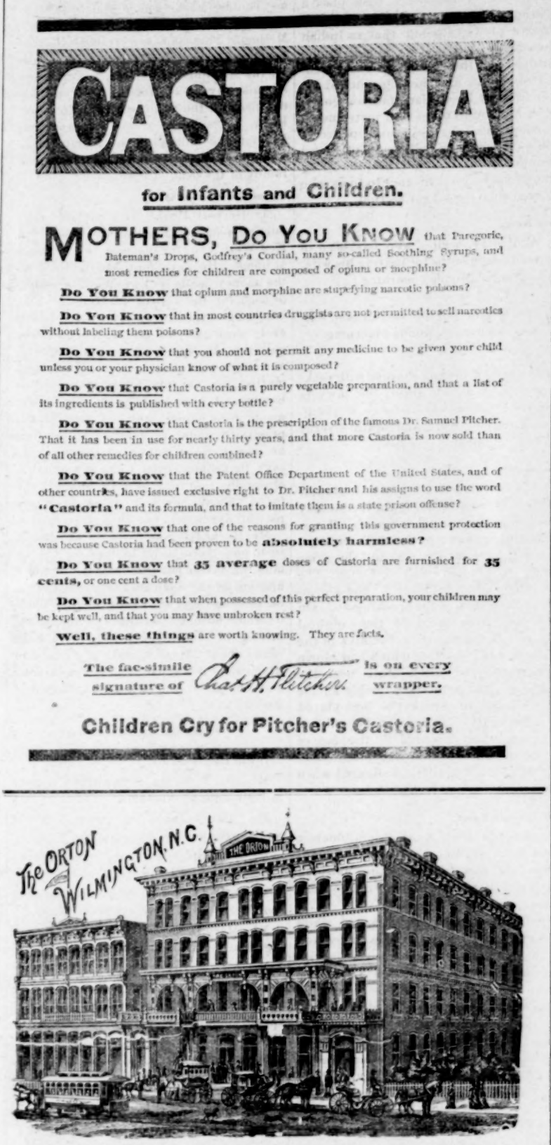
June 4, 1896

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, N. C. duly qualified as Administrator of the Estate of Lucy McDaniel, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them, on or before June 11, 1897. And all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment.

E. E. GORHAM, Administrator
of the Estate of Lucy McDaniel.

June 11, 1896. oaw-4t



THE ORTON,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Leading Hotel in the Metropolis of the Cape Fear Section.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

To meet the requirements of the traveling public, rates at this Hotel are reduced to $2.00 per day and upwards.

"THE ORTON" is furnished with every modern appliance for the comfort and convenience of its guests, including Otis Elevator, Electric Lights, Steam Heating, &c

J. E. MONTAGUE, Manager.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as Administrator De Bonis Non of the Estate of M. Faulk, deceased, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against said Estate to present them to me on or before May 29th, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of the same.

All persons indebted to the estate are required to make immediate settlement.

J. H. MARSH.
Adm'r De Bonis Non.

May 29, 1896—[102-w4t

Assignee's Sale.

On Saturday, July 18th, 1896, by virtue of the power contained in the deed of assignment made to me by E. F. Moore of date November 5th, 1890, I shall offer for sale at public auction at the Market House in Fayetteville, N. C., the following valuable Real Estate:

1. The House and Lot on Haymount, adjoining Mrs. Evans, Col. Broadfoot and others, known as the Residence of the late E. F. Moore.

2. The Lot opposite containing about ½ acre, known as the Garden Lot.

3. About 1,100 acres in Carver's Creek Township, known as the Wicker Land, described in a deed from A. Wicker and wife to E. F. Moore.

4. A Tract of Land in 71st Township containing 159 acres, known as the Wright Land.

Terms:—Cash.

J. B. STARR,
Assignee.

June 16, 1896.

B.B.B. Always Cures.

.....Botanic Blood Balm

The Great Remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Ulcers, Eczema, Eating and Spreading Sores, Eruptions, and all SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES. Made from the prescription of an eminent physician who used it with marvelous success for 40 years, and its continued use for fifteen years by thousands of grateful people has demonstrated that it is by far the best building up Tonic and Blood Purifier ever offered to the world. It makes new rich blood, and possesses almost miraculous healing properties.

WRITE FOR BOOK OF WONDERFUL CURES, sent free on application.

If not kept by your local druggist, send $1.00 for a large bottle, or $5.00 for six bottles, and medicine will be sent freight paid by

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

PATENTS

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Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address

MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

NORTH CAROLINA, } Treasurer's
CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Office.

At the June meeting of the Board of County Commissioners it was ordered:

That the Treasurer of said County be directed to call in of the outstanding indebtedness of Cumberland County Two Thousand dollars ($2,000) of the debt known as the "Bridge Bond" debt, and that no interest thereon will be allowed or paid by said County from and after July 4th, 1896.

In accordance with said order the holders of "Bridge Bonds" Nos. 48, 44 and 49 of the denomination of Five Hundred dollars ($500) each and Nos. 82, 83, 37, 4 and 27 of the denomination of One Hundred dollars ($100) each are hereby notified that the same have been drawn by lot, and are called in for redemption and payment, and they will present the same to the undersigned at his office, either in person or by attorney on or before the 4th day of July, 1896, for redemption and payment, and if they fail to do so no interest will be paid on same after above date.

J. B. TROY,
County Treasurer.

June 2, 1896

Notice of Sale Under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain Deed of Mortgage, executed by Daniel L. Murphy to J B Broadfoot, now held by G. W. Kidder, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book R, No. 4, Page 561, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: Beginning at a stake in the western margin of Orange street, 57 feet from Chauncey street and running thence west—parallel with Chauncey street 137 feet to a stake in Mary Nelson's line; thence N. 57 feet to the corner; thence east, parallel with the first line and Chauncey street 137 feet to Orange street; thence with Orange street south 57 feet to the beginning.

Place of sale: Court House, Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: Monday, June 29, 1896, at 11 o'clock.

Terms of sale: Cash.

GEO. W. KIDDER,
per N. W. RAY, Att'y.

102

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having qualified as administrator of the estate of Dennis Hogans, deceased, hereby gives notice to all parties having claims against the said estate to present them to him on or before June 4th, 1897, or this notice will be plead in bar of the same.

All persons indebted to the said estate are required to make immediate settlement.

C. W. BIDGOOD,
Administrator.

June 4, 1896—oaw6t

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

MOTHERS, Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups, and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poisons?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher. That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that the Patent Office Department of the United States, and of other countries, have issued exclusive right to Dr. Pitcher and his assigns to use the word "Castoria" and its formula, and that to imitate them is a state prison offense?

Do You Know that one of the reasons for granting this government protection was because Castoria had been proven to be absolutely harmless?

Do You Know that 35 average doses of Castoria are furnished for 35 cents, or one cent a dose?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well, these things are worth knowing. They are facts.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE

—OF—

Valuable Store and Lot.

By virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Cumberland County in a cause entitled "H. M. Nimocks vs. J. W. Sellars and J. T. Sellars, &c.," the undersigned will sell at public auction the Store-House No. 43 on the North-side of Person Street, in Fayetteville, and the lot on which same is located, bounded on East by J. W. McRae lot, on West by C. F. McRae lot, on the North by Old Street, and on South by Person Street.

Time of sale, Monday, July 6th, 1896, at 12 o'clock M.

Place of sale, Court House door of Cumberland County

Terms of sale, One-fourth cash, balance in three months with approved security.

Title reserved.

GEO. M. ROSE. } Commis-
H. McD. ROBINSON, } sioners.

d99-wmay28-ts

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Change in Schedule of Passenger Trains on the Atlantic Coast Line in North Carolina, to take effect April 12th, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2.
Leave Wilmington,	7:25 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	10.35 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:55 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:05 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12:22 p m
Leave Climax,	2:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:56 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:05 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:59 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:31 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:38 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:17 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:35 a m
Leave Rural Hall,	11:05 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:45 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:12 p m
Leave Greensboro,	12:58 "
Leave Climax,	1:03 "
Leave Sanford,	1:32 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	3:19 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:30 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:33 "
Leave Eayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	8 45 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	9:45 "
Leave Maxton,	9:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:12 "
Leave Hope Mills,	10:45 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:59

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:41 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	4:53 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:42 "
Leave Maxton,	6:12 "
Leave Maxton,	6:13 "
Arrive Bennettsville.	7:20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:20 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:35 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:50 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunday
Leave Madison,	12:25 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:10 "
Leave Climax,	3:35 "
Arrive Ramseur,	5:50 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. Gen'l Manager. General Supt

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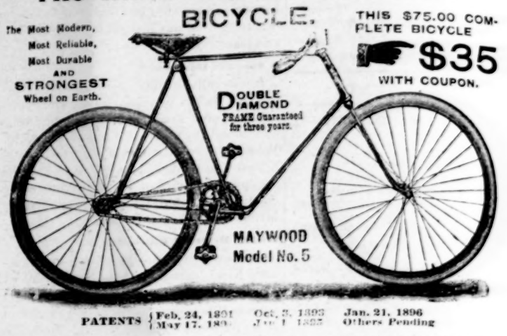

PATENTS { Feb. 24, 1891 Oct. 5, 1893 Jan. 21, 1896
May 17, 1892 June 1 1897 Others Pending

The "Maywood" is the *strongest and most* durable bicycle ever made. Adapted for all kinds of roads and riders. Made of material that is safest, simplest and most reliable. Simple in construction, easily taken apart and put together; has few parts, of such a wholly construction that its parts will hold together even in an accident; no bolts to break, rattle or wear loose. Has self-contained parts; a one-piece crank that cannot be broken; no complicated adjustments. Has connecting parts; a one-piece crank in place of a dozen parts; always ready for use; reliable and rapid transportation. FRAME—Improved double diamond, guaranteed for three years. Made of ⅝-inch cold rolled steel rods (toughest and strongest metal for the weight known), joined together with aluminum bronze fittings in such a manner that it is impossible to break or any part work loose; a marvel of novelty, simplicity and durability; the best combination of ingenuity in bicycle mechanism known. To build a frame with light steel tubing, fit the joints and tubing, as you know that frames continually break and fracture at brazed joints, the tubes when they are buckled is cannot be repaired. WHEELS—28-inch, warranted to spoke, plano wire tangent spokes and brass nipples. HUBS—Large barrel pattern, 14th Century, Arlington" Hoosier or Morgan & Wright Quick Repair, or Kenny Giant Ball-bearing pneumatic tire. BEARINGS—Ball bearings to every part, including head and pedals. CUPS AND CONES—Best quality tool steel, carefully tempered, hardened, ground and tested one-piece crank, fully protected by patents; no cotter pins. REACH—Short, 16 inches; medium, 17 inches; longest, 37 inches. GEARS—64 or 72. FRONT FORK—Indestructible; fork crown drop forged from gun-barrel steel. HANDLE BAR—Reversible and adjustable; easily adjusted to any position desired; ram's horn furnished if ordered. SADDLE—P. & F., Gilliam, or your choice of first-class make. PEDALS—Rat-trap or rubber; full ball bearing. FINISH—Japanned in black, with all bright parts nickel plated. Each Bicycle complete with tool bag, pump, wrench and oiler. Weight, according to tires, pedals, saddles, etc., 27 to 35 pounds.

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